The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Capture of Aguinaldo 401
Another Coal Strike Averted 402
New Presidential Appointments (with Portraits) 403
The Far Eastern War-Cloud 403
Great Men in Cartoon 404
Is Revolution in Russia Near? . . . 404
Russia in Caricature 405
"Criminal" Forms of Insurance . . 406
Vertical Growth of New York City . . 407
Increasing Number of Immigrants from Southern Europe 407
Topics in Brief 407

LETTERS AND ART:

Zola's Latest Novel and the Literary Future 408
Critical English Views of Mr. Mabie's Shakespeare 408
The Beauties of French as Spoken by Sarah 409
College Journals and their Management 410
Mr. E. A. Abbey and the Coronation Picture 410
Most Popular Books of the Month . . 411
Was Keats "Snuffed Out by a Review"? 411
Is City or Country Most Favorable to Genius? 412
Notes 412

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Hungarian Telephone-Newspaper . 413
The Century's Work of Extermination 413
A Thunder-Storm from the Inside . . 414
Man's Influence on the Weather . . 415
Bile as an Antitoxin 415
Mental Fatigue in School-Children . . 416
Altitude and Nutrition 416
Candy or Whisky? 416
Science Brevities 416

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Frederic Harrison and the "Religion of Humanity" 417
A Sect in Search of a Home 418
A Modern City Church 418
A German Diplomat on the Missionaries in China 419
Some Chinese Scriptures Prior to Confucius 419
Are Christianity and Advanced Socialistic Ideas Compatible? 420
Religious Notes 420

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Storm-Centers in Russia 421
British Comment on the Rejection of the Canal Treaty 423
Position of France in International Commerce 424

MISCELLANEOUS:

Correspondents' Corner 424
Stephen Phillips and Marlowe.
Current Poetry 426
Personals 427
More or Less Pungent 428
Current Events 429
Chess 431

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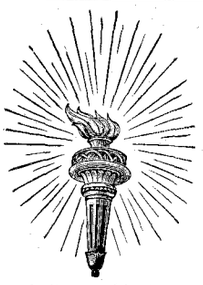

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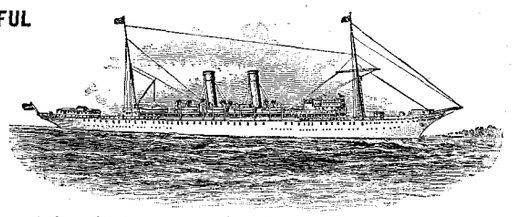

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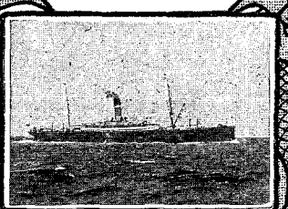

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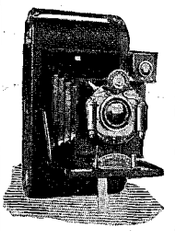

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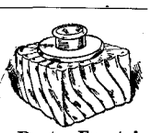

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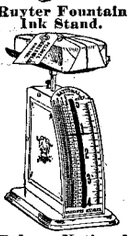

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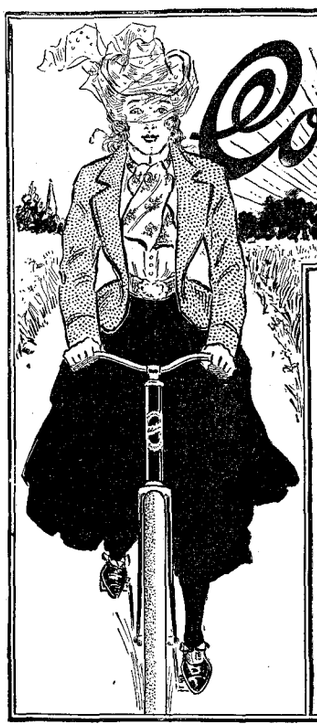

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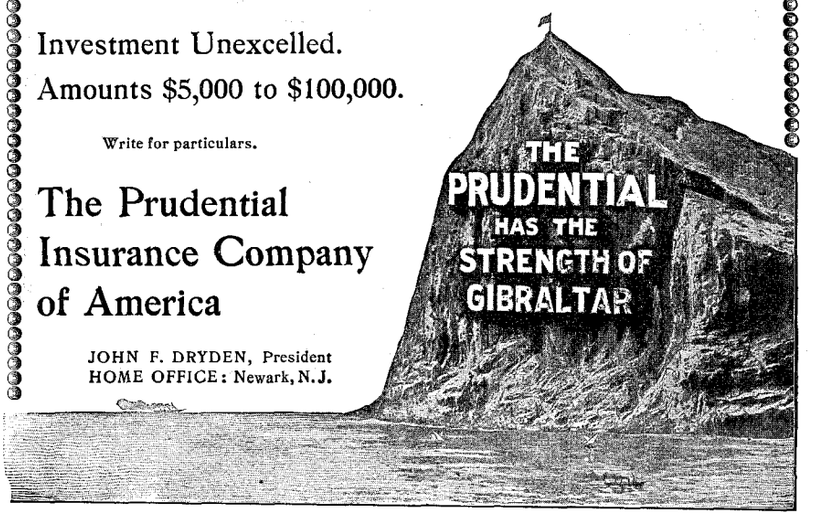

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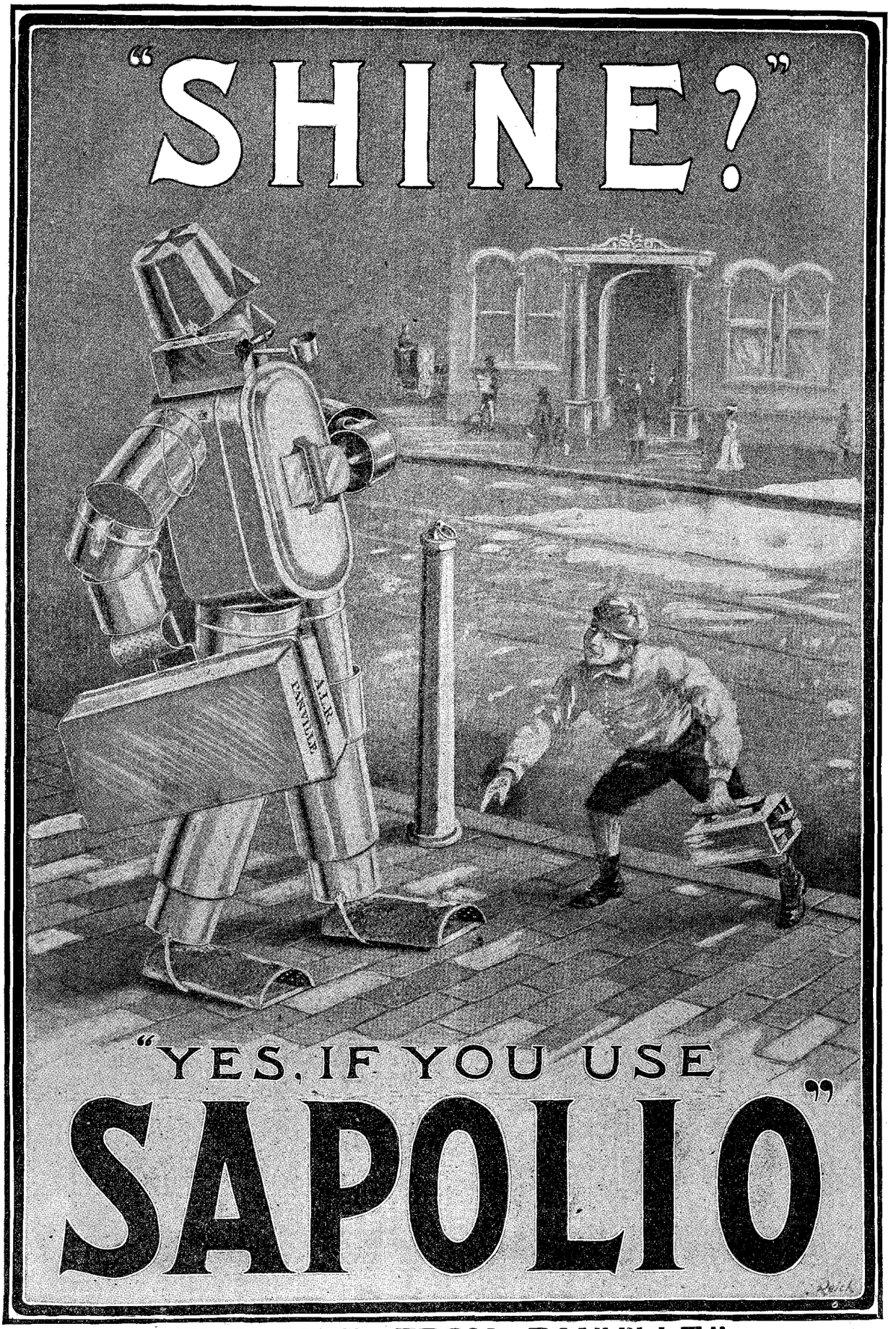

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

THE trap set for Aguinaldo by General Funston and his four American comrades, and successfully operated with the aid of seventy-eight faithful Macabebe allies, and five ex-insurgent officers who consented to betray the cause for which they had formerly fought, has not only brought Aguinaldo to Manila as a prisoner of war, but has brought practically all the American press, anti-expansionist as well as expansionist, to the conclusion, as expressed by Admiral Dewey, that this "means the end of organized resistance." The great majority of the papers recommend that Aguinaldo be sent to Guam, and heartily approve Funston's promotion. Secretary Long remarks in a newspaper interview that he considers the cooperation of the Filipinos in the capture of Aguinaldo "a significant evidence that the insurrection had lost its vitality among the people themselves"; and an Associated Press despatch from Manila reports that "as the news of Aguinaldo's capture spreads through the archipelago the insurgents are becoming disheartened, and there is a marked increase in the number of individual surrenders." General MacArthur cables as follows concerning General Funston's exploit:

"The transaction was brilliant in conception and faultless in execution. All credit must go Funston, who under supervision General Wheaton, organized and conducted expedition from start to finish. His reward should be signal and immediate. Agree with General Wheaton, who recommends Funston's retention volunteers until he can be appointed brigadier-general regulars.

"I hope speedy cessation hostilities throughout archipelago as consequence this stroke."

Wheaton, who was a brigadier-general, has been promoted by the President to be a major-general, and Funston, who was a brigadier-general of volunteers, has been promoted to be a brigadier-general in the regular army.

This latest deed of daring by the picturesque little Kansas general is generally conceded to outrank even his former achievements, and his mother, at her home in Iola, Kan., told a reporter that altho she "never lost faith in Fred's lucky star before," she "had a feeling this time that he was risking life and everything on a high stake and that the end would be disastrous." This feeling was shared by the Kansas City *Journal* and several other papers, and when the little party returned from their perilous trip into wilds of Northeastern Luzon without the loss of a man and with the native leader in their possession, the reports have it that Kansas "went wild with joy." Some have expressed disapproval of the stratagem employed in the capture; but the New York *Evening Post*, a leader of the anti-expansionist press, says that "if there are those who regret that deceit and trickery and the use of traitors were necessary to capture Aguinaldo, we must point out to them that this is a legitimate part of warfare, which legalizes nearly every practise that is regarded with abhorrence among civilized men in time of peace."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FUNSTON.

General Funston's party penetrated to Aguinaldo's headquarters by pretending to be a party of insurgents with five American prisoners. The plan was a complete success, and Aguinaldo, learning of their approach, actually sent them provisions on the way, and allowed them to come into his presence, where they easily routed the native guard and made prisoners of Aguinaldo and two of his principal staff officers. The first to seize Aguinaldo was Hilario Placido, a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of Funston's regiment at Caloocan, and who surrendered and swore allegiance to the United States. Funston's expedition was absent from Manila three weeks.

The papers which have seen nothing good in Aguinaldo before do not revise their opinions now. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), for example, calls him "a vain, deceitful, cruel, tyrannical adventurer, who has betrayed all who have trusted him and who has sought to aggrandize himself by means of systematic murder and arson"; and the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"It is impossible to forget, even now that he is a helpless prisoner, that he directed the burning of Manila and the assassination of all Americans, without distinction of sex. He has urged a disguised and clandestine warfare against sentries and outposts which a less merciful rule would have quenched in blood.

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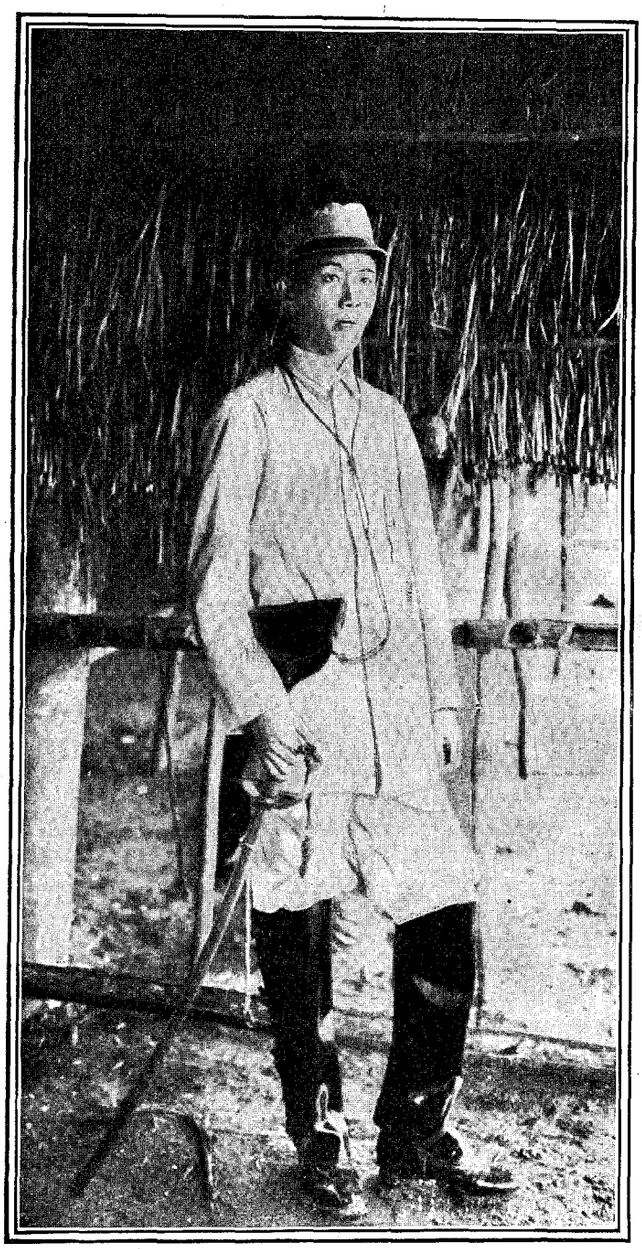
If he was at last captured by a ruse, it is because his warfare for a year has been only a network of ruses. He has also shown a personal courage, skill, persistence, address, and capacity for maintaining revolt, all used to the hurt and harm of his own people, which stamp him as a partizan leader of ability, capable of gaining and keeping confidence. Any power but England and the United States would execute him in a few hours."

Neither do the anti-expansionist papers desert the Filipino leader in his hour of defeat. The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.)



EMILIO AGUINALDO.
From a photograph taken at his headquarters in the latter part of 1900.
Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly*.

declares that "as Americans, while we may think Aguinaldo mistaken and wrongheaded, we have no right to denounce him for his effort to assert what he believed to be the American principle of self-government." The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), similarly, recalls that "the treaty which made those islands our territory had not been ratified when his army made its famous assault on General Otis's outposts," and says that "therefore, it would be a most draconic stretching of the law to put Aguinaldo on trial for treason." The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), too, remarks that "there is no warrant for holding Aguinaldo a traitor, for he never owed or acknowledged allegiance to the United States, and never admitted Spain's right to sell him for $2.50 on the hoof"; and the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) says: "We can not close our eyes to the fact that we Americans would have considered it a virtue in any white race to have done in the same circumstances what Aguinaldo and his followers did, if the revolt was directed against any nation but our own." "Does not Aguinaldo a prisoner," asks the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "bring home freshly to the American people the blistering truth, that for the first time in their history they are called upon to rejoice at the discomfiture of a man and a people fighting for liberty?" The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says of the captured leader: "History can show few brighter examples of patient endurance, intellectual resource, and high principle. We feel sure that such virtues will stir the admiration of every lover of liberty in the world, and that the name of Aguinaldo will find a place eventually in all American hearts."

In connection with this topic, it is interesting to note that the Philippine Information Society, in its last pamphlet, announces its belief that the Filipinos began the war, a point that has been the subject of much heated controversy. It says:

"The editors would say that after careful study of all the accessible evidence they find that according to the most authoritative statements the outbreak occurred as the result of a trespass by four armed Filipinos on territory admitted by the Filipino in command to be within the jurisdiction of the United States. The action of the Filipino trespassers seems to have been an instance of bad discipline in the insurgent army. Certainly it was not ordered on that date by the insurgent leaders, altho the indications are that the leaders had planned to attack in a few days. The claim that our forces instigated the attack for the purpose of securing the votes necessary to ratify the treaty is absolutely unsupported by any evidence which has come to the attention of the editors."

Another Coal Strike Averted.—Thanks to friendly conference and discussion, the threatened coal strike in the anthracite region seems to have been averted, and, as the New York *Commercial Advertiser* remarks, this will be "welcome news to the public at large, and, no doubt, to the miners." The officers of the United Mine Workers wanted their union recognized by the operators; but, as the officers are not in the employ of the operators, the operators considered them "outsiders," and refused to recognize them. This threatened trouble. "Father Philips," however, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, of Hazleton, came to New York and saw Mr. Pierpont Morgan; President Mitchell of the union restrained the temper of his brother officers; Mr. Morgan promised concessions; and, as Father Phillips expresses it, "a basis for future harmony between operators and miners has been reached without the least friction to mar the beautiful horizon of peace." The statement of the executive committee of the miners' union states the result more explicitly, as follows:

"The representatives of the operators listened attentively to the presentation of our arguments, and while they would not agree to meet in general joint conference with the miners this year, they did agree that the notices which were posted continuing the advance in wages until April 1, 1902, and agreeing to take up and adjust with their mine employees any grievances they might have, should be interpreted and construed to mean that such grievances should be considered and adjusted with representatives or committees of the mine-workers, and they held out the hope that if, during the present year, the mine-workers demonstrated their willingness and ability to abstain from engaging in local strikes, full and complete recognition of the organization would unquestionably be accorded at a future date.

"While your committee regret to report that they were unable to secure all the concessions we hoped for and believe we are justly entitled to, we are of the opinion that the willingness of the various coal companies to receive committees representing

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mine workers for the adjudication of grievances records an important advance step in the right direction and presages more harmonious and equitable relations between employers and employees than have prevailed in the anthracite region heretofore."

NEW PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE reported selection of Mr. P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg, for Attorney-General, to succeed Mr. Griggs, who has resigned, brings out some criticism from the opposition press, which point to Mr. Knox's connection with the Carnegie Steel Company as another evidence that the Administration has surrendered to the trusts, especially to the steel trust. Says the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): "Mr. Hanna has now been taken formally into the great combine, and simultaneously it absorbs the Department of Justice. The Senate was annexed some time ago, and if Mr. Morgan sees anything else in the Government that he wants he will doubtless ask for it, and get it. The campaign fund ought to be easy of replenishment next time." The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*, however, comes to Mr. Knox's defense as follows:

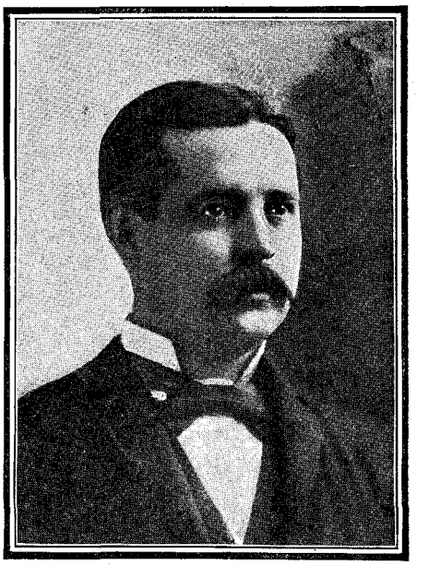
"It is true that he is the legal representative of many great corporations; but in his large and extensive practise it has been his lot oftener to contend for the rights of individuals as against corporations, than for those of corporations against individual citizens. The reason why he is the counsel for so many corporations is simply because of his great legal ability. Corporations are the natural outcome of modern business conditions. All large business affairs, and many small ones, are managed under the authority of our corporation laws. The very newspapers which inveigh so vigorously against the corporation lawyer are for the most part themselves incorporated. The lawyer who does not keep himself informed on this branch of law is not fit to be entrusted with any important legal business; and we venture to say that if Mr. Bryan himself had been elected President it would have been impossible for him to have selected an attorney-general who had not been to a greater or less extent a representative of corporations in his home practise.

"But whatever may have been the trend of Mr. Knox's practise in the past, those who know him well, and who are conversant with his personal and professional integrity, will realize that he will look after the interests of the Government with the same zeal and fidelity he has always displayed in the conduct of his private practise. Heretofore he has had many clients, hereafter he will have but one, and to the extent of his learning and ability he will protect the interests of that one client against all wrongdoers, whether corporations or individuals."

Another recent appointment that is encountering considerable criticism is the President's selection of William A. Rodenberg, of East St. Louis, Ill., as Civil Service Commissioner. About a year ago Mr. Rodenberg, then a member of the House of Representatives, voted to strike out of an appropriation bill the item providing money for the support of the commission, and some papers think they see in this an evidence of his unfriendliness for its work. The New York *Press* and several other Republican papers, in addition to the New York *Evening Post*, *Times*, and *World*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Philadelphia *Record* and many other Independent papers, have expressed the hope that the President will withdraw the appointment.

The advertised sale of the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) recalls to mind the interesting fact that the Government has actually been running the paper as an anti-administration organ. *The Record* fell into the hands of the Treasury Department as part of the assets of the defunct Singerly Bank of Philadelphia, and, as it was running prosperously as an Independent Democratic paper, the Treasury Department directed the receiver to continue it as such. *The Record* says of the Rodenberg appointment: "One of two things President McKinley must certainly do. He must either recall his appointment of Civil-Service Commissioner Rodenberg or take in his civil-service sign."

PHILANDER C. KNOX.



WILLIAM A. RODENBERG.

THE FAR EASTERN WAR-CLOUD.

THE "ancient friendship" between Russia and the United States, which is always alluded to in the Russian communications to our State Department, does not seem to be indulged in just now by the American newspapers, whose sympathies are frankly and openly with China in the Manchurian affair, with Japan in the rivalry for Korea, and with the rioters and malcontents in the Czar's home dominions. Few of the newspapers doubt that war between Russia and Japan is "in sight," and many of them believe that the sooner it begins the worse for Russia. Observers of the situation have been saying for several years what the first secretary of the Japanese legation in London said last week, that the question is merely whether Japan is "to fight Russia now or to fight her later on," and the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in an enlightening editorial, tells why. The Japanese archipelago, in population, in area, and in progressive spirit, strikingly resembles the British Isles. Like Great Britain, too, Japan has to import foodstuffs, and as the population is increasing at the rate of 400,000 a year, the people must of necessity turn to manufacturing, and as the manufacturing increases, the more pressing becomes the demand for a foreign market. This triple demand, for a source of food-supply, for an outlet for surplus population, and for a foreign market, is met by the kingdom of Korea, and next by Manchuria. But on the north and west the Russian is crowding hard upon Manchuria and Korea, and "the question is," says *The Journal of Commerce*, "whether it shall be the destiny of Korea to be counted as a Russian province or an appanage of Japan, and it is becoming every day more probable that this question will not be settled except by the arbitrament of war." Manchuria would be Japanese territory to-day had not Russia, France, and Germany stepped in at the close of the Chinese-Japanese war and compelled Japan to accept cash instead of territory as indemnity; and it is remarked that the irony of history is shown in the fact

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that Russia herself is now trying to take the province that she so sternly saved to China half a dozen years ago, and that Japan may prevent it with her new navy that was built with the cash indemnity.

As to the Russian side of the contention, *The Journal of Commerce* says that "obviously, with the whole of Korea in Japanese hands, the overland connections between the Russian base on the Pacific and that in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li would never be safe"; but, it continues, "it need hardly be added that, with Korea in Russian hands, there would be nothing to prevent the government of the Czar making another Finland of Japan."

"Bismarck once said," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "that if war was to come sooner or later, he preferred to have it later; the Japanese may conclude that if war must come with Russia sooner or later, it were better to have it sooner." This view is explained by the New York *Mail and Express*, which says:

"With her Transsiberian railroad incomplete, with her forces acting among a remote and hostile population and overmatched by those which Japan has to hand, and with her Asiatic fleet outclassed, Russia would have the same ugly problem to handle that proved too weighty for Napoleon when he reached across Europe to attack Moscow. Now, if ever, is the time for Japan to vindicate her claim to the leadership of the yellow man. What Russia contemplates in North China is merely an embarrassment to us and something more to Europe; it is a matter of life and death to China and of only less import to Japan."

Russia has a far greater army and greater navy than Japan, but so large a part of both arms of the service is tied up in Europe and European waters that Japan seems to be, on the spot, more than a match for the forces of the Czar. If France should join Russia, however, the balance would be the other way. The United States and Great Britain have joined Japan in protesting against the Russian absorption of Manchuria, and many papers think that these protests have nerved the Chinese officials to their refusal to assent to the spoliation; but no one seems to believe that our Government will resort to force, even if Russia disregards our wishes. Russian absorption of Manchuria might mean the loss of our trade in that rich province, however, and the Providence *Journal*, the Washington *Star*, and other influential papers urge that every protest that our Government can make, short of actual force, should be made.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks the powers ought to interfere to prevent a Russo-Japanese war and the defeat, which it thinks would follow, of Japan. It says:

"The story of David and Goliath has always been an interesting one, but repetitions of it have not all had as satisfactory endings as the original. . . . Certainly the other powers have some responsibility in the matter of preventing such an unequal struggle as is here threatened. They can not stand by, unless the whole world has become brutalized at once, and see this new civilization extinguished in its first blossoming. The peace and progress and welfare of the world depend upon its fruitage. It should be guided and nurtured, and, if necessary, even restrained, that it may not be destroyed by such a cataclysm of world-combats. It is the child of a new century, and to see it cut off as it just comes upon the stage of being would indeed be cause for world-bereavement. Better that a dozen Manchurias should be Russianized than that such a tragedy should occur."

IS REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA NEAR?

THE leading part that Russia has played in international affairs during recent months has had the effect of largely diverting attention from her internal problems. Recent events, however, indicate that, as the Baltimore *News* puts it, "Russia is the same old Russia, with a large percentage of its population perpetually under arms to keep down aspirations among the dumb masses, who support the burden of the state." "While the Czar, conscious of the power of his people," adds the same paper, "has been reaching out for dominion over Asia, an enemy has appeared at his very throne which threatens to drag him down and pull his powerful system in ruins about his ears." The students' rebellion at the government universities, resulting in the arrest and imprisonment of several hundred young men and women; the recent riot in St. Petersburg in which more than a hundred workmen were killed and wounded by Cossacks; the assassination of M. Bogoliepoff, Minister of Education, and attempted assassination of M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod; the frequent plots on the Czar's life, and the threatening letters received by the members of the cabinet, have all combined to create a veritable "reign of terror" for the high officials in St. Petersburg, and are regarded in many quarters as portending a coming revolution in Russian society. "It is quite possible," observes the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "that this depressing influence has had something to do with Russia's reported withdrawal of some of the demands upon China anent Manchuria and the agreement with England to submit the Tien-Tsin dispute to the arbitration of Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee." On the other hand, the opinion is expressed in several papers that Russia intentionally magnified the Tien-Tsin dispute in order to draw attention away from her home troubles.

The immediate cause of the disturbances is generally recognized to be the attempt of the authorities to suppress free speech. Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"In Russia the stu-

T. C. P.: "There hasn't been any trouble."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

J. BULL: "Hi feel awfully sorry for that poor fellow; 'e don't know enough to surrender."
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

GREAT MEN IN CARTOON.

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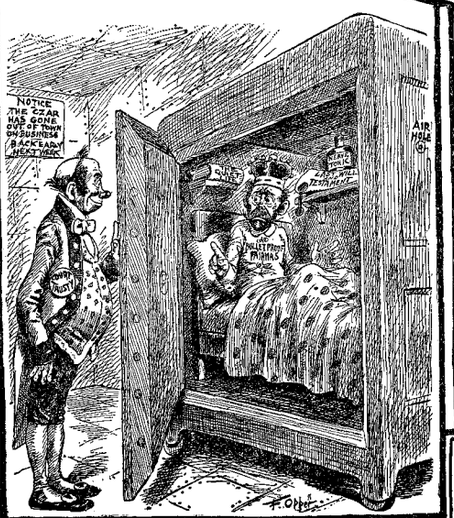
RUSSIA IN CARICATURE.



ATTENDANT: "Good-night, Your Majesty."
"Good-night; don't let any of those Nihilists find out the combination!"
—*The New York Journal.*

JAPAN (to Russia): "Here, move on."
—*The Chicago Record.*

UNCLE SAM: "I'm a Christian and opposed to fightin'—but, likewise, don't forget, gents, that I run a general store for all creation."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

ROYAL HARDSHELL OF RUSSIA.
Latest Portrait of the Czar out for an Airing.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THE ASIATIC MAELSTROM.
UNCLE SAM: "I don't want to be drawn into that."
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

NOT IN THE PINK OF CONDITION FOR A SCRAP.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

dents and the educational authorities have been more or less in conflict for decades. That there are grievances on both sides nobody doubts who has studied the situation. It must none the less be emphasized not only that the pupils of the Russian universities are denied the rights of corporate existence and of public meeting, save as these may be conceded by the rector, but that they are subordinated for disciplinary purposes not, as in Western Europe, to the university itself, but to the civil authorities outside. The result of this arrangement is to subject them to almost continual interference at the hands of the police and military, as well as on occasion to bring down upon them the punishment of actual physical chastisement, administered frequently within the walls of the university itself.

"For decades, then, the authorities were confronted with the simple problem of student insubordination; and when the Cossack's whip failed to reduce the recalcitrants to order, it was customary to add a few days' imprisonment, or to dismiss the offenders from the university, and therefore from all further professional opportunities whatsoever. But in recent years there has been a change, both in the aspect of the problem and in the character of the forces arrayed against each other. The students are no longer alone in their struggle. The growth of industry has brought to their side a class which, tho new in the empire, already promises to have an important bearing on its political development. Finding in this class a new field for political propaganda, the students have not hesitated to render it their help on the occasion of numerous strikes; and this help the artisans now return whenever there is trouble between the students

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and the authorities. Instead, therefore, of mere 'illegal assemblies' within the university grounds, or demonstrations in front of churches, the authorities have now to deal with formidable disturbances on a large scale, in which the armed rioters are led with determination against trained troops."

"Is it surprising, under such circumstances, that Nihilism should flourish among the Russian educated classes?" asks the St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Times*. "If the mind were free in Russia," continues the New York *World*, "there would be no revolt among students. If speech were free, the Czar would learn of the wrongs done to his people of which he is now probably ignorant. If justice were even-handed, there would be no talk of anarchy. The trouble in the archaic autocracy of Russia is that they are trying to repress the irrepressible. When gunpowder and fire meet, there is bound to be an explosion."

Much speculation is rife as to the outcome of present tendencies. "At any moment," remarks the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "the world may be furnished with a startling illustration of the traditional definition of the Russian form of government—a despotism tempered by assassination." The Atlanta *Journal* adds, in equally alarmist tone, that "it would not be surprising to see the flames of revolution burst forth in Russia at any time." In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, "there can be no revolution until the masses are ready for it, and that will not be for many a long year yet"; and the Denver *Republican* thinks that even if the Czar desired to inaugurate constitutional reforms, the influence of his immediate counselors is such that he would be utterly powerless. The New York *Tribune* says:

"The nature of the present agitation is not yet clearly revealed, and it would be scarcely judicious to approve it as a laudable seeking for constitutional freedom or yet to denounce it as purely criminal Nihilism. There are in it symptoms of both qualities, and it may be that both exist. It is to be noted that the students are conspicuous in it. As a rule, students are constitutional reformers rather than Nihilists, tho they sometimes adopt the violent processes of the latter. . . . With aspirations of the Russian people toward constitutional reforms and liberal institutions the world will cordially sympathize. For plots for blowing up palaces or otherwise murdering the Emperor and his ministers it can have nothing but detestation, no matter by whom they are made. And if constitutional reformers in Russia are resorting to the methods of Nihilists, the sooner they mend their ways the better it will be both for them and for their cause."

The Nihilist point of view is well summed up in the following words of M. Winchevsky, himself a Russian by birth and a well-known Social-Democrat, at a recent mass-meeting on the East Side of New York: "If a thief or murderer came to attack you and either robbed or attempted to kill you, no jury in a court would adjudge you guilty of any crime should you kill him. Now, the Czar of the Russias is killing hundreds of his people. If those people—or rather, the survivors—rise up and kill him, will the jury in the case, which is the whole civilized world, declare them guilty?"

"Criminal" Forms of Insurance.—An original suggestion is made by the New York *Evening Journal* to counteract what it calls the "criminal" insurance that "makes it unnecessary for the owner of a dangerous building to see to it personally that it shall not burn down." "No man," it says, "should be allowed on any pretext whatever to insure himself by fire in the case of a building which, if burned, would endanger the lives of others." It continues:

"There are in New York various theaters and hotels generally known to be dangerous fire-traps. The owners of these hotels and theaters are the individuals who run the least risk on account of their dangerous qualities. The buildings are insured fully, usually for more than they are worth. If one of them should burn down, it might mean the loss of hundreds of lives, but to the proprietor it would mean no loss at all and possibly a profit. He would receive the full value for his defective building and be able with his insurance money to put up a modern and more profitable structure on the old site. . . . . .

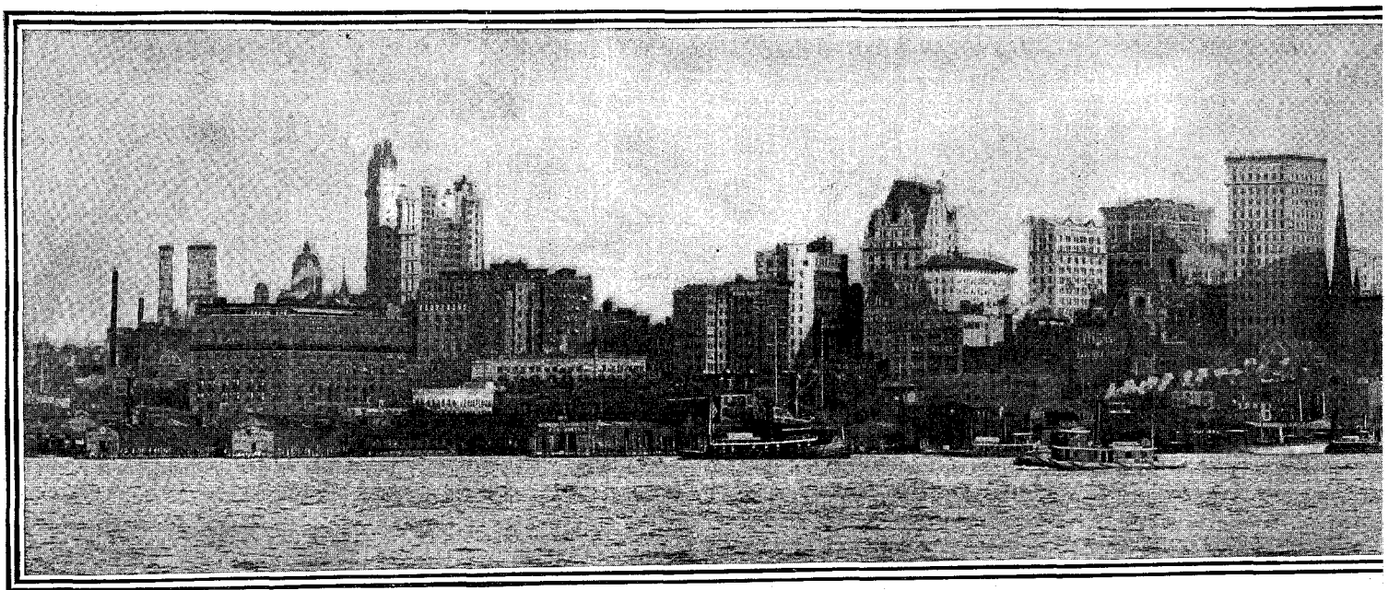
"Recently the Windsor Hotel burned in this city and destroyed a great many lives. It was owned by an enormously rich man. It was fully insured. This owner, whose wealth runs into the millions, could with perfect ease have made his hotel fireproof.

"Everybody knows that he would have made it fireproof—had he been forbidden by law to insure it.

"With his building fully insured he ran no risk, and therefore year after year he risked the lives of hundreds of men and women without danger to himself. Ultimately the burning of his property gave him a large comfortable sum in cash in place of an antiquated building, and at the same time burned up many men and women and children.

"The laws should absolutely forbid insurance on hotels, theaters, tenement-houses.

"If the law did forbid such insurance, you would see fewer



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World Building. Park Row Building, 390 ft. St. Paul Building, 308 ft. Singer Building. Washington Life Building. National Bank of Commerce Building. American Surety Building, 312 ft.

NEW YORK FRO

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fires, and the owner of a dangerous theater or hotel would be found at least once a day looking to his property, watching the water connections, employing non-combustible material so far as possible, and at the first opportunity erecting a fireproof structure."

VERTICAL GROWTH OF NEW YORK CITY.

THE transformation, in a few years, of the flat, low-lying city that New York used to be into the castellated town shown in the accompanying illustration is considered a remarkable evolution. *The Scientific American* calls the view "one of the most marvelous spectacles in the world." Chicago began the building of "skyscrapers," but New York has far outstripped the Western metropolis, and now leads the cities of the world in the number and height of its tall buildings, altho some of them are more notable for height than for beauty. Says *The Scientific American:*

"Architecture of the composite steel-and-masonry type has helped to solve the most difficult problem with which New York City is confronted. The shape of the island is such that a business center such as that represented in our engravings has no possibility of enlarging its borders, being shut in by the broad waters of the Hudson and East rivers. If room was to be found for the rapidly multiplying financial interests which gravitate to the district lying between City Hall Park and the Battery, it could only be secured in a vertical direction by building story upon story and utilizing that free space to whose occupation there was no limit except such as might be imposed by conditions of a structural and operative kind. The limit to the height of these buildings has been determined indeed far more by the conditions of their operation than by any difficulties of a structural kind; since it would be perfectly practical to construct office buildings 500 or 600 feet in height, if there were any advantage in so doing. It was found, however, that the space occupied by elevators became so great, when a building exceeded a certain number of stories in height, as to reduce very seriously the available office floor space, and by common consent it seems now to be agreed that the limit of economic height lies somewhere between sixteen and twenty stories."

Increasing Number of Immigrants from Southern Europe.—The changing character of European immigration to America, to which attention was directed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 10 last, is still further emphasized by the figures published in the Government "Statistical Abstract of the United States" for 1900. From this report it appears that 114,847 immigrants came to this country last year from Austria-Hungary alone—more than double the total of 1899, and about 35,000 greater than the highest number ever before recorded. Italy contributed 100,135, as compared with 77,419 the preceding year and 76,055 (the previous highest record) in 1891. Portugal sent more than ever before, and Rumania's tide of emigration has risen from 494 in 1886 to 6,459 last year. Russia (exclusive of Poland), geographically northern, but ranking with the Southern countries in the character and financial standing of its emigrants, also broke its previous record with a total of 90,787. Immigration from Northern Europe, on the other hand, has shown very marked decline during the past ten years. From Great Britain last year came but 48,287, as contrasted with a yearly average of about 125,000 from 1886 to 1893. From Germany came only 18,507, as compared with 130,758 in 1892. The total number of European immigrants last year was 424,700, and of these about 230,000 came from the Southern European countries.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RUSSIA might invite the students to a peace conference.—*The Detroit News.*

THE friends of the opposition candidate are always "heelers."—*The Washington Post.*

IN LONDON.—"There's another rumor of De Wet's capture." "W-what has he captured?"—*Puck.*

PERHAPS Russia would like a foreign war to distract attention from things at home.—*The Detroit News.*

DELAWARE needs a new kind of politics worse than she needs United States Senators.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IN making her naval demonstration, Japan should remember that the battle is not always to the fleet.—*The Boston Transcript.*

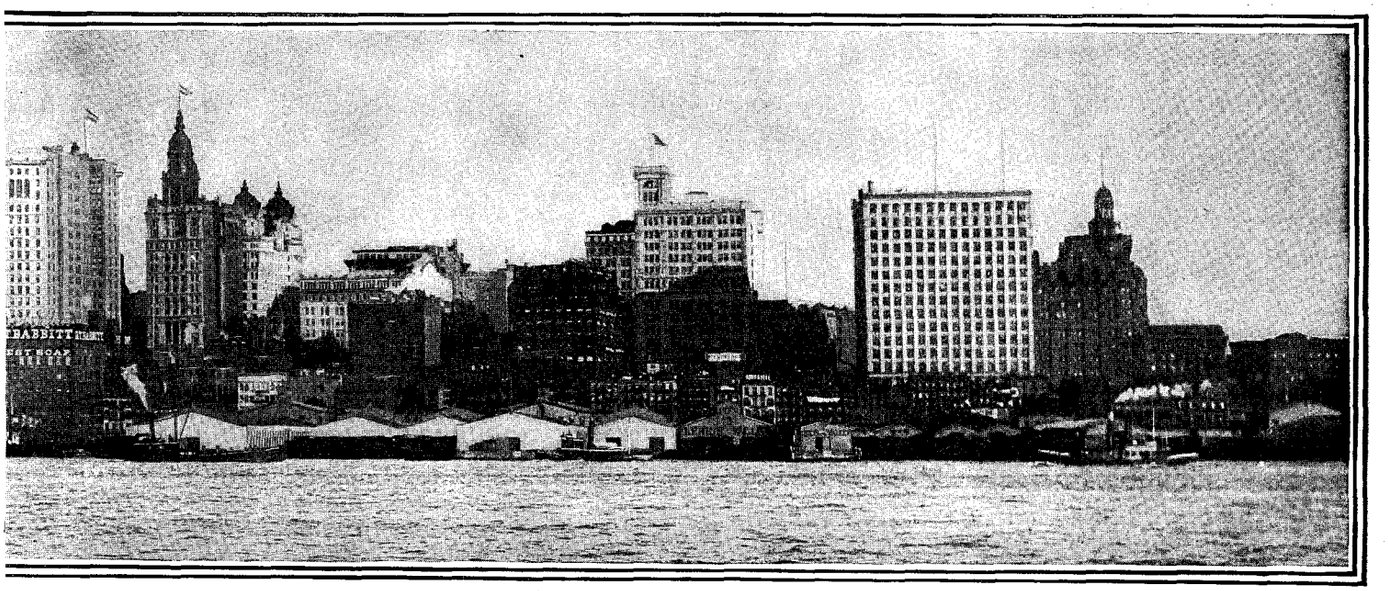
THE Czar's scheme of universal harmony does not seem to have been intended for home consumption.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PLATT says he has not fallen out with Odell, and this seems to be technically true. Platt fell out all alone.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

SOME of the New York politicians are anxious to run Mr. Carnegie for mayor before he gives it all to the libraries.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT is beginning to look as if the only way Platt can avoid having trouble with his governors of New York must be by taking the job himself.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

"I BELIEVE that the great body of American people are gentlemen," says President Hadley. Our experience has been that fully half of them are ladies.—*The Boston Transcript.*



ire Building, 300 ft. | Manhattan Life Building, 345 ft. | Commercial Cable Building. | Johnson Building. | Standard Oil Building, 302 ft. | Bowling Green Building. | Washington Building.

E JERSEY SHORE.

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LETTERS AND ART.

ZOLA'S LATEST NOVEL AND THE LITERARY FUTURE.

NEW forms and tendencies in literary art are being predicted by distinguished novelists, including Marion Crawford and Zola, tho no one has undertaken to describe the nature of the probable change. In a recent symposium in the Paris *Figaro*, Zola expressed his ideas on the literary situation and admitted that he had lost some of his early "illusions," tho in his own work he intended to remain consistent and true to his fundamental ideas of what the novel should be and what it should seek to do for humanity. Referring to the salient characteristics of the past century's art and letters, he said among other things:

"We—nineteenth-century writers—are wholly the product of the thought of the eighteenth century. The influence upon us of that thought has been all-pervasive. The two sources, which in their onward flow developed during the century into mighty streams, are Diderot and Rousseau. At intervals they tend to combine, as in Flaubert or in our own day. How shall we define these two great currents? Call them reality and imagination, if you will.

"The romanticists represented the latter. They had no sense of reality, no concern for it. Only in so far as the effort after 'local color' went did they, even superficially, care for reality. Moreover, the artistic side was with them ever paramount. It is not that they rejected observation; they simply declined to penetrate into the depth, the soul of things.

"Victor Hugo sprang from Rousseau. On the other hand, Stendhal, the irreproachable observer who saw things in their true light and distorted nothing, is to be traced to Diderot. From Stendhal we come to Balzac, who literally grew up in the shade. With his first work Balzac established the principles of the social novel, in connection with the determining conditions of the environment and society, the formulation of which relation was the special work of Taine. Since Balzac, we have marched forward and fought for truth and reality. The sentimentalists and artificial romanticists have disappeared, and they will hardly be remembered. Their defeat by the realists, naturalists, and so on, is complete and decisive.

"And yet these names, these external designations of schools, really signify very little. They are banners, standards under which men gather, quarrel, fight. Oh! we were vain in our youth. . . . But each generation makes its step, its contribution. I have faith in advancing humanity—in literary as well as in social progress. Humanity is moving somewhither, making three steps forward and two backward, but at any moment leaving some positive result behind. Having arrived at truth, reversion to error becomes impossible. Literature has its own conquests and safe acquisitions. Men of letters are soldiers, and we shall keep what they have gained for us.

"The realistic novel, the novel based on observation, on study, on the larger truth, is the novel of the future, and any return of idealism will be temporary and partial. Art hereafter must be truthful, social."

In view of this retrospect, with its hopeful conclusion for the main purpose of his school, Zola's new novel, "Work," already published in France and Russia, and forthwith to be brought out in an English translation, presents an interesting subject for analysis. One of the foremost Russian critics, V. Bourenin, compares it, not only with Zola's other novels, but with the more "modern" writings of D'Annunzio and the decadents, and declares it worthy of the highest praise, in spite of its faults. Zola, according to Bourenin, is a true representative of the "sixties"—a time of clear, definite, rather crude ideas, when much was expected of "science" and the experimental method in art. He is still the sociologist, the student of large social aggregates, environments, and conflicts. He troubles himself little with internal and subtle questions of individual psychology, but institutions, customs, interests, and great changes, however caused, always attract his attention and afford him material. Bourenin continues, with special reference to the new novel:

"The work is more like Zola's former productions than 'Fécondité.' It opens with a large and gloomy picture that is hellish both in its nature and the destination of the product which the workmen figuring therein are making—for it paints one of those terrible factories where weapons are manufactured for the 'legal' destruction of human beings. In this picture there is, perhaps, too much detail, too minute and photographic or 'documentary' a study of the scene—something which takes Zola clean over to the other side of real art. But nevertheless the picture is clear, intelligent, and profoundly shocking.

"Alongside of this picture there is another, on the same large scale and of the same impressive nature, the picture of the plutocratic proprietors of this factory, the exploiters of labor who are outwardly so contented and complacent and inwardly so decadent. In these two pictures the old master of the 'Rougon-Macquart' series is fully revealed to us, with the whole might of his convincing realistic art, the whole energy of his effective protest against the sickening horrors of modern social organization, modern industrial iniquity, modern inhumanity in the relations between masters and men. He protests with external calmness against the evils of present reality, without hysteria, sentimentality, phrasemaking, and tearfulness, but with characteristic power and austere concentration. He remains objective, but he does what it is the duty of every honest artist to do—compels us to look into the precipice which threatens society; he warns us, he shows us what we are."

Bourenin confesses that the critics of naturalism would rather have the power, honesty, candor, and real knowledge of life of the writers of the Zola school—the men of the sixties—than the affectation, pettiness, egotism, obscurity, and verbiage of the modern romanticists, symbolists, decadents, etc.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CRITICAL ENGLISH VIEWS OF MR. MABIE'S SHAKESPEARE.

THE appearance, in sumptuous form, of Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's "William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man," brings out some favorable comment in the English literary journals. The praise, however, is largely for its external form and cautious spirit. The highest commendation that *The Athenæum* has to bestow upon it is that it is a "safe performance." This journal says (January 26):

"Little that is known concerning Shakespeare is omitted from its pages: the treatment is pleasingly and effusively appreciative, and conjecture, especially ribald conjecture, is all but banished from its pages. That Shakespeare poached is conceded by his latest biographer. A stray shaft or two finding it way to the squire's or the queen's deer is not likely to be regarded as an unpardonable offense in a country in which, to the best of our knowledge, there are as yet no gamekeepers. It is granted, then, that such evidence as is obtainable when 'taken as a whole . . . seems to confirm the poaching tradition.' That Shakespeare's married life was unhappy our author, in common with some other writers, takes leave to doubt. The journeys to London took place, it is assumed, by the High Wycombe and Oxford route, and there is even an illustration from an excellent old print of the Crown Tavern at Oxford, now no longer existing, at which, according to tradition, the poet used to stay. That this inn was kept by John d'Avenant, that mine hostess's superior charms tempted the wayfarer, and that the relation of godfather in which Shakespeare stood to young William d'Avenant was, as the future author and manager was not averse from hinting, emblematic of a closer tie—all this is not mentioned, altho the authority for it is as good as that for many other so-called facts in the life. All that Mr. Mabie cautiously and prudently says is that 'the Crown Inn, which stood near Carfax, in Oxford, was the center of many associations, real or imaginary, with Shakespeare's journeys from the Capital to his home in New Place.'

"This is wholly characteristic of the manner in which Mr. Mabie's task has been executed."

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Literature (February 23) takes a rather similar view, but is somewhat severe upon Mr. Mabie for some alleged shortcomings:

"Within strictly defined limits, his volume has considerable merits. It is well arranged and well proportioned, and the author shows skill and judgment in selecting those aspects of the plays which throw light on the dramatist's life, thought, and art. His style is luminous, and has a dignified, rhythmical movement, tho certain words like 'poise' occur with somewhat irritating frequency. He is at his best in discussing some of the wider aspects of his subject, as in the chapter on 'The ethical significance of the tragedies.' Thus the following passage contains an illuminating generalization, never, as far as we are aware, more tersely and convincingly expressed:

"'Shakespeare's ethical view of life was rooted in realities and had the large vigorous vitality of an elemental order, spacious enough to admit of the full, free, and normal development of the human spirit on all sides. . . . Into the region of pure spiritual impulse and ultimate spiritual relationship Shakespeare did not penetrate; in that fact lies his limitation. If to his other gifts had been added the spiritual insight of Dante, he would have been not only the foremost but the ultimate interpreter of the life of the race.'

"Much insight and mastery of apt phrase are shown in some of the short appreciations of Shakespearian characters. Thus of Falstaff it is truly said:

"'It would be as absurd to apply ethical standards to him as to Silenus or Bacchus; he is a creature of the elemental forces; a personification of the vitality which is in bread and wine; a satyr become human, but moving buoyantly and joyfully in an immoral world.'

"Where he errs grievously and inexcusably is in the frequent inaccuracy of his references to the literature contemporary with Shakespeare's works. No one can hope to interpret the dramatist adequately without a closer familiarity with Elizabethan literature as a whole than Mr. Mabie has acquired. Thus he repeats the superficial statement that 'Love's Labor's Lost' 'betrays the influence' of Lyly's 'Euphues.' Now it has often been shown that the play has nothing to do with the distinctive peculiarities of the Euphuistic style, of which Mr. Mabie has evidently a very hazy conception. The statement that 'the poets of his own time—Drayton, Brooke, Weever—were under the spell of his genius' is mere rhetoric; Drayton's praise of Shakespeare in his poetical epistle to Reynolds is curiously cool, and his sonnets are more likely to have influenced those of his great contemporary than *vice versa*. Mr. Mabie's knowledge, indeed, of Elizabethan sonnet literature is very superficial. He seems to think that all Shakespeare's predecessors in this branch of poetic art used the same sonnet-structure as himself, not realizing that Wyatt, for instance, adopted the Petrarchian model save for the introduction of a final couplet. Nor is he better versed in Elizabethan prose. He speaks of Greene's 'unmistakable reference' to a lost play on Hamlet, being evidently unaware that this all-important allusion occurs not in Greene's 'Menaphon,' but in Nash's prefatory epistle to that romance. These and similar blunders render Mr. Mabie's work of comparatively little value to Shakespearian scholars."

The Saturday Review (March 16) says:

"His endeavor has been to summarize, and in summarizing to popularize; to write a smooth narrative, meant for those who run and read, from which some notion might be gained of Shakespeare's work and of that conjectural personality which has gradually built itself up as the real Shakespeare. This he has done; his narrative is clear, almost elegant, based on a sound acquaintance with the best authorities; at times its literary criticism is singularly happy. He can write with point and pungency of epithet, as in the sentence which defines Falstaff: 'Shakespeare created a kind of English Bacchus at a time when every kind of fruit or grain that could be made into a beverage was drunk in vast quantities; and sack, which was Falstaff's native element, was both strong and sweet.' Always lucid and explicit in his account of the manners and influences of the time, he is sometimes novel and ingenious in his explanations, as in this significant note on the absence of scenery from the stage. 'This absence of visible scenery imposed on the dramatist the task not only of creating the plot and action, but the background of the play; and much of the most exquisite poetry in our language was written to set before the imagination that which the theater could not set before the eyes. The narrow stage with its poor devices was but the vantage-ground from which the poet took possession of the vast stage, invisible but accessible, of the imagination of his auditors; on that stage alone, in spite of modern invention and skill, the plays of Shakespeare are adequately set.'"

THE BEAUTIES OF FRENCH AS SPOKEN BY SARAH.

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT is now upon the Pacific coast, enchanting the lovers of drama and French by her brilliant interpretations of Rostand and Shakespeare. Her presence there forms the occasion for some pensive reflections on foreign languages by Mr. Jerome A. Hart, a San Franciscan who in his youth "learned French," but who in his later years "learned that he had not learned French." He then went to work to learn *some* French. But, he says, "if it be difficult to learn to speak French without an accent, it is not easy to understand it without a break. I have for years had a good reading knowledge of French. I have read many of the standard novelists like Balzac, Hugo, Dumas the father, and Dumas the son. I have read scores of dramas by such playwrights as Sardou, Scribe, Labiche, and Augier. I have read numbers of opera librettos by Halévy and Meilhac." And yet, says Mr. Hart, "to my shame be it spoken, I can go to the French play and yet fail to understand it." Indeed, he has often wondered whether the average individual is in the habit of telling the truth about his knowledge of French. Says Mr. Hart (who is editor of the San Francisco *Argonaut*, and writesin that paper):

CARTOON OF MME. BERNHARDT AS "HAMLET."
Drawn for *La Rampe* by C. Léandre.
—*The Critic.*

"This has been borne in upon me all the more strongly since the Bernhardt engagement. Ordinarily truthful persons tell the most astounding legends concerning their knowledge of French. Gray-haired mothers and fathers, who dawdled over Ollendorf half a century ago, proudly assert that their 'French is a little rusty, *but*——' Their grown-up daughters, who pored over Fasquelle twenty years ago, serenely say 'Yes, I am not so well up in French as I used to be, *but*——' The youngest generation, which is still poring over the contemporaneous French grammar, whatever it may be, says, blithely, 'Yes, we finished our French course with Mme. Unetelle last term and understand most of what Bernhardt said, *but*——'

"But, but, but—*mais, mais, mais.* 'Sentez-vous tout ce que ce *mais* veut dire?' as Bernhardt says in her impassioned speech in the second act of 'L'Aiglon' (and I wonder how many American hearers understood it all—I did not for one).

"Probably I am wrong, and most people did understand it. Possibly I was the only person in the theater who did not understand it. Or it may be that I am only more frank than the other two thousand, for I admit most candidly that I did not. . . . . .

"I do not mean to say by this that I understand nothing at all. That is not my meaning. At the 'L'Aiglon' performance on Monday night, I understood most, if not all, of what Bernhardt said when she was reciting the verse slowly and sounding the mute *e*'s. When she spoke more rapidly, I understood about half

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what she said. When she went off—as she frequently did—like an alarm-clock, I understood nothing at all. For the rest, I understood a great deal of what Coquelin said—probably three fourths. When he grew rapid and humorous, I understood a little more than half. Metternich's enunciation was most distinct; I understood all that he said. Of the two history tutors of the duke, I understood perfectly the one who played Obenaus; his speech sounded to me like Metternich's. I understood about half of what Marie Louise said. As for the 'Quelques belles dames de la cour,' I understood them not at all. The Countess Camarata seemed to me entirely unintelligible; she imitates Bernhardt in her alarm-clock delivery with great success. As a whole, therefore, it is probable that I understood perfectly about one half of the spoken words; under favorable conditions about three fourths.

"The dialogs going on around me at a French play discourage me. They show plainly that my neighbors understand everything, while I understand almost nothing. This dialog, for example, went on behind me the other night:

"HE—Well, you understand it pretty well, don't you?

"SHE—Oh, yes, I understand her perfectly. Her French is so Pareezhun, you know.

"THE OTHER HE [*on the other side of* HER]—Yes; I understand her better than I understand the other woman—the—er—the what's her name—the—er—you know.

"SHE—Yes, I know, you mean Marie Louise [*looking at her libretto*].

"THE FIRST HE [*doubtfully*]—Is that Marie Louise? Why, I thought that she was the one in the big hat.

"SHE—Oh, no; Marie Louise wouldn't have a hat on, you know. She would be *receiving*. The other ladies would. But of course you understand what she says?

"THE FIRST HE—Oh, yes, pretty well. You see, I don't *speak* French much, but I studied it when I was a boy, and I *understand* it better than I speak it. You see, even if I don't catch all the words, I sorter—kinder—get the drift, as it were—you understand?

"THE OTHER HE—Yes—kinder—sorter—follow it, as it were. Yes, I understand you.

"This remarkable conversation actually went on behind me. Were they honest or are my faculties becoming clouded? Sarah had full steam on at the time, and was blowing off steam at the exhaust. What they professed to understand sounded to me like this:

"Quand je quitte mon père, Alexandre, Annibal . . .
br——r——r——r——r——r——r
br——r——r——r——r——r——r
comme ça—*br*——*r*——*r*——*r*
br——*r*——*r*——*r*——*r*——*r*
TOUJOURS!——BR——R——R——R
BR——R——R——R——R——R——R
JAMAIS!——BR——R——R
BR——R——R——R——R——R——R
BR——R——R——R——R——R——R
br——*r*——*r*——*r*——*r*——*r*
br——r——r——r——r——r——r
Lève les yeux au ciel,—et vois passer un aigle!"

"It was magnificent, but I didn't exactly know what it was about. . . . . .

"Mince matters as I may, the fact remains that I do not understand the French play. I know that this admission is a fatal error. I know that I am a marked man. My relatives will cease to speak to me; my friends will cut me; strangers will point at me the finger of scorn. But now that I have made my confession I feel easier. A great weight has been lifted from my mind.

"Yet I feel that I am utterly alone. As I toil on through the pathway of life, whether it be short or long, I can not look forward as other men do to an honorable burial. I know that the French-speaking corpses will not permit me to be laid in close proximity to them. Intelligent cadavers will shrink from contact with my ignorant remains. Fortunate shall I be if my pitying relatives do not blazon forth my shame on my tombstone: '*He could not understand the French play.*' And the best that I can hope for at the end of my ignominious existence is merely that I shall not be buried in the Potter's Field."

College Journals and their Management.—THE LITERARY DIGEST lately sent inquiries to a number of representative college journals, East and West, asking for information as to some of the practical details of their editorial management. Replies have thus far been received from nineteen papers, including the Amherst *Student*, the University of Chicago *Weekly*, the Columbia *Spectator* and *Morningside*, the Cornell *Daily Sun* and *Widow*, the Harvard *Lampoon*, the Princeton *Tiger*, the Williams *Lit.*, the Vassar *Miscellany*, and the Yale *Daily News*. Judging from the replies received, college faculties nowadays have almost nothing to do with the conduct of college journalism, and the process of filling staff positions through election by the editorial board seems wellnigh universal. Of these nineteen college papers, only two, the University of Pennsylvania *Red and Blue*, and the Wesleyan *Literary Magazine*, consult the faculty in filling their editorial chairs. In almost all, editors are chosen chiefly from the upper classes, after various competitive tests; and this system seems to give general satisfaction. So far as reported, the method of competition adopted by the University of Chicago *Weekly* is the most stringent, and in effect, tho not altogether in detail, approaches the nearest to the methods of daily journalism. Appointments are made on the basis of merit as shown in a six-months' competition among the reporters, to which position any student is eligible. Twice each year, in June and September, a valuation is made of the amount and quality of work done by each reporter and each editor. The seven whose work is most satisfactory become the editorial board for the ensuing six months, and the others are given places on the waiting list. The decision rests with a merit board made up of the managing and assistant-managing editors and a member of the English faculty of the university. Since the inauguration of this method, a little over a year ago, great improvement is said to have taken place in the paper.

MR. E. A. ABBEY AND THE CORONATION PICTURE.

The general opinion appears to be that a great honor has been paid to American art in the recent choice of Mr. E. A. Abbey as the painter of the coming coronation scene, to take place in Westminster Abbey next year. It is said that in securing Mr. Abbey, King Edward is sure of a brilliant piece of work, which in color and composition will rival the most famous coronation scenes of the past. The Hartford *Times* (March 20) thus sketches Mr. Abbey's career:

MR. EDWIN A. ABBEY.

"Edwin Austin Abbey is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1852. His wife was a daughter of Frederick Mead, of New York. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and won his first reputation as an artist by his work as an illustrator for the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers. It was the Harpers who sent him to England in 1878, with the result that he has since spent most of his time there. Many years ago he and other American artists made a home for themselves at a place called Broadway, near Stratford-on-Avon. His first oil painting was not exhibited at the Royal Academy in London until 1890, when he made a great success with his 'A May-Day Morning.' In 1894 he had another distinguished success with 'Fiammetta's Song.' His reputation chiefly rests on

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his large decorative panels, including those for the Boston Public Library; Richard III. and Lady Anne, shown at the Royal Academy in 1896; Hamlet in 1897, and King Lear's Daughters in 1898.

"Mr. Abbey's name appears as the illustrator of many books, including beautiful editions of Herrick's poems, comedies of Shakespeare, and 'Old Songs.' His latest success raises him to the highest rank as an artist, and shows that King Edward can be depended upon to recognize genius without regard to nationality. Mr. Abbey is, perhaps, now almost as much an Englishman as an American, since nearly all his active life has been spent in England, but he has not turned his back upon his native land, and the number of his friends and admirers on this side of the Atlantic is very large."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (March 20) thinks that the selection of Mr. Abbey illustrates "the power and influence of the American colony in England":

"There was a time when such a choice, however suitable it might be on artistic grounds, would have raised a protest from Englishmen, who would have called it un-English and unpatriotic. There was an earlier time when all England would have laughed at the idea of any American being a good enough painter for such an exalted subject. That time has long gone by. Mr. Whistler, Mr. Abbey, and Mr. Sargent have put American painting in the first rank in London, as they and several other artists have done in Paris. Still, the selection of Mr. Abbey for this work is both a personal and national compliment."

MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE latest reports from booksellers and librarians in the chief cities of the United States (sent to *The World's Work*, April) give the following results:

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. Alice in Old Vincennes—Thompson.
2. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
3. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
4. Eleanor—Ward.
5. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
6. An Englishwoman's Love Letters—Anon.
7. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
8. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
9. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
10. Uncle Terry—Munn.
11. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
12. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
13. The Mantle of Elijah—Zangwill.
14. Quincy Adams Sawyer—Pidgin.
15. The Master Christian—Corelli.
16. Elizabeth and her German Garden—Anon.
17. The Voice of the People—Glasgow.
18. More Fables in Slang—Ade.
19. The Lane that Had no Turning—Parker.
20. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
21. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
22. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
23. That Mainwaring Affair—Barbour.
24. Mrs. Clyde—Gordon.
25. Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley—Huxley.
26. The Stickit Minister's Wooing—Crockett.
27. L'Aiglon, par Rostand.
28. The Reign of Law—Allen.
29. Love Lyrics—Riley.
30. The Conscience of Coralie—Moore.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
3. The Master Christian—Corelli.
4. Eleanor—Ward.
5. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
6. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
7. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
8. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
9. The Reign of Law—Allen.
10. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
11. Elizabeth and her German Garden—Anon.
12. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
13. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
14. To Have and to Hold—Johnston.
15. The Gentleman from Indiana.—Tarkington.
16. Unleavened Bread—Grant.
17. Wanted, a Matchmaker—Ford.
18. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.
19. Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley—Huxley.
20. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
21. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
22. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
23. David Harum—Westcott.
24. The Hosts of the Lord—Steel.
25. The Sky Pilot.—Connor.
26. Richard Carvel—Churchill.
27. Bob, Son of Battle—Ollivant.
28. Black Rock—Connor.
29. Oliver Cromwell—Roosevelt.
30. Janice Meredith—Ford.

Of these, "Eben Holden," "Alice of Old Vincennes," "The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay," "Eleanor," "Stringtown on the Pike," "In the Palace of the King," "L'Aiglon," and "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box," are among the first twelve of each list, and are probably the most widely read books of the month. All but the third, fourth, seventh, and eighth are by American writers—unless Mr. Henry Harland, who was born in St. Petersburg of American parents, educated in Paris, Rome, and at Harvard, and who has edited *The Yellow Book* in London for fifteen years—can be put down as an American.

In England the following, according to the London correspondent of the New York *Bookman* (April), are the most popular books, all of them by British writers:

Life of Irene Petrie. By Mrs. Carus-Wilson.
The Master Christian. By Marie Corelli.
The Master Sinner. By a well-known author.
An Englishwoman's Love-Letters.
Hosts of the Lord. By F. A. Steel.
With Christ at Sea. By F. T. Bullen.
Queen Victoria: A Personal Sketch. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Rue with a Difference. By Rosa N. Carey.
Private Life of the Queen. By one of H. M. servants.
Brass Bottle. By F. Anstey.
Eleanor. By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
The Cardinal's Snuff-Box. By H. Harland.
Many Cargoes. By W. W. Jacobs.

WAS KEATS "SNUFFED OUT BY A REVIEW"?

A NEW volume of "The Works of Lord Byron," edited by Mr. R. E. Prothero, and containing some of Byron's letters written in 1820, shortly before the death of John Keats, forms the occasion for some comment on the literary relations of these two poets. Byron, who was then staying at Ravenna, had asked Murray, his English publisher, for some of the newest books; and when, in reply, he had received the last volume of Keats, he wrote back: "No more Keats, I entreat—flay him alive; if some of you don't, I must skin him myself; there is no bearing the driveling idiotism of the Mankin." In another letter he calls Keats "this miserable Self-Polluter of the human Mind," and adds: "I don't mean he is indecent, but viciously soliciting his own ideas into a state which is neither poetry nor anything else but a Bedlam vision produced by raw pork and opium."

In commenting on these letters, the literary critic of the New York *Tribune* (March 3) says:

"In short, Byron was given over body and soul to the idolatry of Pope, and by the very quality of his genius would seem to have been debarred from apprehending what kind of poet Keats really was. His remarks about him are as fatuous as they are brutal. But if the old bones of this ancient enmity are worth stirring at all it is that one may witness the genuine sorrow with which Byron wrote of his young contemporary's unhappy end. He was amazed to gather from Shelley that the virulent attacks in *The Quarterly* had helped to kill Keats. To the author of 'Adonais' he wrote with perfect candor. He could take back nothing. He reserved his right to disapprove of the poems. But, he adds, 'tho I differ from you essentially in your estimate of his performances, I so much abhor all unnecessary pain, that I would rather he had been seated on the highest peak of Parnassus than have perished in such a manner.' There is no mistaking his sincerity in these words, nor in those which he sent to Murray on the same subject: 'I would not be the person who wrote the homicidal article, for all the honor and glory in the world, tho I by no means approve of that school of scribbling which it treats upon.'

"The fact is that there were fundamental differences of character between Byron and Keats which perhaps made it impossible for the former to understand the latter. Even in his sorrow over the poet's tragedy he finds it hard to understand why *The Quarterly* should have had any hand in it. Speaking of his own early experience, and the review which moved him to write 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' he observes: 'Instead of bursting a blood-vessel, I drank three bottles of claret, and began an answer, finding that there was nothing in the article for which I could lawfully knock Jeffreys on the head, in an honorable manner.' How could this pugnacious man of genius understand another man of genius with whom pugnacity was an un-

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known quantity? The point to be noted is that the naturalness and sincerity of Byron come out in the letters regarding Keats as they do in every other document in this volume. One regrets the hard words, but one does not blame Byron. The transparent good faith of that tempestuous soul is curiously persuasive."

The fact that other writers, English and American, have from time to time taken a similar view of Keats, not only as a man "with whom pugnacity was an unknown quantity," but as a weakling to be "snuffed out by a review," attracts some attention from better-informed writers, as a singular instance of the perennial nature of literary myths. It has been pointed out that whatever may have been Byron's and Shelley's suppositions (the former never knew Keats, and the latter met him only once or twice, at Leigh Hunt's house), all competent writers on Keats have known for years that neither assertion is true. Mr. Sidney Colvin, in his recent authoritative life of Keats in "The Dictionary of National Biography," says, quoting the opinion of Keats's brother George and his other school-fellows:

"He is described with one consent as a lad of extraordinary mettle, vivacity, and promise. Cowden Clark says he was the favorite of all, 'like a pet prize-fighter, for his terrier courage,' and no less for 'his high-mindedness, his utter unconsciousness of a mean motive, his placability, his generosity.' Holmes dwells on the generosity and daring of his character and the extreme beauty and animation of his face. . . . During the first three or four years of his life at school his bent was all toward fighting and frolic."

Indeed, says Mr. Colvin, even so late as his twenty-second year Keats thrashed a stalwart young butcher at Hampstead in a stand-up fight. And, in referring to the two insulting criticisms in *Blackwood's Magazine* (April, 1818) and in *The Quarterly Review* (September, 1818), Mr. Colvin remarks:

"We know from Woodhouse that at the first sting he expressed a momentary purpose of giving up literature and 'trying what good he could do to the world in some other way.' But he very quickly recovered himself, and in his letters gives the attack its true place as 'a mere matter of the moment,' adding, 'I think I shall be among the English poets after my death,' and saying that his own domestic criticism had given him pain without comparison beyond what *Blackwood* or *The Quarterly* could inflict. In this manly and dignified temper he remained as long as he was at all himself. . . . . .

"Between the period of the poet's death [1821] and the publication of Lord Houghton's 'Life and Letters' [1848] there came to prevail a one-sided view of his character, founded partly on what was known of his last sufferings, partly on the signs of excessive emotional sensibility in some of his work, partly on the language of Byron in 'Don Juan,' and most of all on the impassioned expression of Shelley's pity and indignation in 'Adonais.' . . . When his brother George declares, 'John was the soul of manliness and courage, and as like the Holy Ghost as *Johnny Keats*' (the puling 'Johnny Keats' of Byron's epigrams and of public sympathy), he expresses in a nutshell a view which is confirmed by the testimony alike of Bailey, Reynolds, Brown [youthful friends of Keats] and all those who were his daily companions before his breakdown."

Mr. Swinburne, in the article on "Keats" in "The Encyclopedia Britannica," Mr. Buxton Foreman, the leading modern editor of Keats's works, Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, in his interesting article on Keats in "Essays in Literary Interpretation," and many other writers during the past fifty years have called attention to the same facts, that Keats was preeminently a man of spirit and courage, and that he died of consumption, not of a literary review.

Is City or Country More Favorable to Genius?—It is often said that the most successful authors, as well as the leading politicians, lawyers, and business men, come from the country, and that city life is not a favorable environment for genius, at least in youth. Mr. Charles W. Super, in *The Conservative Review*, finds that the facts do not warrant this view. He says:

"The importance of environment is confirmed by the birthplace of noted French littérateurs. Out of 5,233 such men 1,229 were born in Paris, 2,664 in other large cities, 1,265 in other localities, and 93 in country seats. Of women the proportion falling to cities is much larger, rising as high as eighty-four per cent. of the entire number, while about one half were natives of the capital. The testimony of these figures bearing upon the predominating influence of what are called the 'centers of civilization' is further corroborated by similar data taken from other countries. Of fifty-five eminent Italian literati, twenty-three were born in large cities, and most of the remainder in small municipalities; tho, strange to say, not one had Rome as his birthplace. Of the fifty Spaniards who are generally regarded as holding the highest rank in the literature of Spain, sixteen were born in Madrid, and a large proportion of the remainder in cities of the first rank, several of which contain universities. The coryphei of German literature seem at first sight to make an exception to the conclusions that naturally spring from the above-stated facts. The great writers are quite evenly distributed over what now constitutes the empire and Switzerland. Three large cities are the birthplace of three great writers each; two, of two each, while the rest have produced but one each. This calculation embraces about thirty who stand confessedly at the head; yet if we increase the number the results are not widely different. Here, again, the importance of the environment is strikingly made prominent. During the last five centuries Germany has had a large number of capitals, many of which the reigning monarch tried with more or less success to make centers of art and literature."

NOTES.

In an editorial praising Andrew Carnegie for his "library benevolence," *The Witness* (Montreal) points out that, thirty years ago, "what he is now doing was anticipated by the government of old Canada when it established mechanics' institutes throughout the country. These were a great power in their day as centers of culture for people who had no other means of literary culture, and it is not too late for the provincial governments, aided by that of the Dominion, to extend and improve on the foundation then laid."

In our issue of March 23 (page 346), an error was made in printing the last line of the table giving the estimated number of people speaking various languages at different dates. The table should read thus:

Date.	English.	German.	Russian.	French.	Italian.	Spanish
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1500.....	4	10	3	10	9½	8½
1600.....	6	10	3	14	9½	8½
1700.....	8½	10	3	20	9½	8½
1800.....	20	81	30	31	15	26
1900.....	116	80	85	52	54	44
2000 (Estimated).	640	210	233	85	77	74

Mr. William T. Totten, secretary of the "Yankee Christmas Club" (1100 Green Street, Philadelphia), in a plea for one of the most deserving and practical of charities, asks readers of The Literary Digest to contribute their discarded periodical literature to the various "Shut-Ins" for whom the club tries to provide. It is the province of the club to make sunshine for worthy people from Maine to California and even beyond the sea. Innumerable ways are offered by the club to make "golden hours" for these "Shut-Ins," among the more important being the regular gift of current literature. Sixty-nine of our readers responded to one appeal in behalf of the club last year. From what we have learned of the experience of some of these, we judge that they have in this way proved the truth of a well-known saying about giving and receiving, and that in the sometimes unique relations established between these givers and the "Shut-Ins," they have found some of their happiest hours.

An English translation of the book entitled "Norway," which attracted such attention at the Paris Exposition, has just been issued in England. In a long review of this book, the Boston *Journal* gives the following condensation of the chapter on printing in Norway: "The fact is worth repeating that, with the exception of Turkey, Norway was the last European country to adopt the art of printing. The first newspaper was printed in Christiania as late as 1763; and it was not until 1819 that the first newspaper with a political complexion appeared. Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the history of journalism in Norway is that the first newspaper established, the *Norske Intelligenssedler*, consisted from 1763 until 1890 almost exclusively of advertisements. The provincial press has a hard row to hoe. In former times, it seems, many of the newspapers had scarcely 100 subscribers; and printer, salesman, and editor were, and still are, in a few cases, united in one person. The most northerly town in the world, Hammerfest, has two papers. Magazines have always led a miserable existence in Norway. They generally die before their tenth year. Sometimes the state takes pity on the valuable scientific periodicals and inoculates them with a subsidy. On the whole, the newspaper profession in Norway is extraordinarily unattractive, the chief characteristic of the members of the profession being self-sacrifice."

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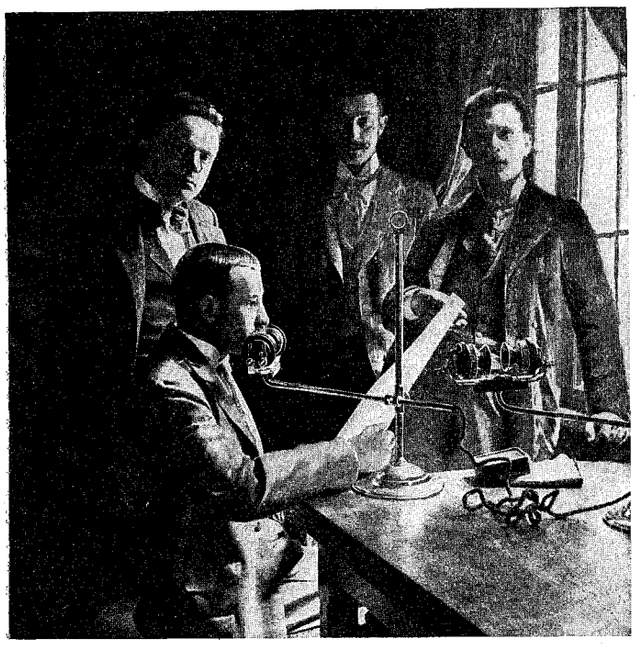
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE HUNGARIAN TELEPHONE-NEWSPAPER.

THE "telephone-newspaper" of Budapest, which is not a newspaper at all, but simply a system of supplying news at stated intervals by telephone, has already been described in these columns. An article in *The World's Work* (April), by Thomas S. Denison, gives additional data about it, and some interesting pictures, some of which we reproduce herewith. Says Mr. Denison:

"I went to Budapest last May, expecting to find this unique 'newspaper,' of which I had heard so much, rather a fad for a few score of people who had sufficient interest to keep it as a



THE "STENTOR" READING THE DAY'S NEWS TO 6,200 SUBSCRIBERS.

passing diversion. To my surprise I found a great journal with all the equipments of a first-class paper in a very lively city of nearly 600,000 people—all the equipment, that is, except presses, paper, and printer's ink. *Telefon-Hirmondo* has 6,200 subscribers. The staff consists of a business manager, an editor-in-chief, four assistant editors, and nine reporters."

The company, we are told, owns its own plant and has the same right to place wires that is enjoyed by the telephone and telegraph companies. A reader who is called a "stentor" talks into a double receiver, and the subscriber has two ear-pieces like those used by the telephone clerks. The sound of the reader's voice is greatly strengthened by the machine. Says the writer:

"It is most interesting to follow the actual 'issue of the paper.' A complete program is tacked to the wall above each subscriber's receiver, and a glance at this tells just what may be expected at any hour, every day, except Sundays and holidays, having the same program. The issue begins at 10:30 A.M. and ends about 10:30 P.M. unless a concert or some other night event is being reported, when it keeps on till later. . . . . .

"The mechanical processes of the paper are about as follows: "The news (telegraphic, exchange, specials, and locals) is secured by the ordinary methods known in all newspaper offices. The reporter who has finished his assignment writes out his matter in ink and submits it to his chief, who signs it on the margin of the printed form. The signature fixes responsibility. A clerk then takes the copy and carefully copies it with lithographic ink on long galley slips. These are transferred to the stone so as to appear in parallel columns about six inches wide and two feet long. Two pressmen take several impressions on a roller-movement hand-press. Common printing-paper is used. Each sheet is submitted to an assistant editor, who, with the aid of a copy-holder, exactly as in proofreading, verifies its correctness. This sheet constitutes the file, and a duplicate is cut up into convenient strips for the use of the stentors. Each sheet comprises a certain part of the program, and the whole number of sheets, with hour dates, constitute the day's file.

"The stentors are six in number in winter, when the paper is likely to be crowded with important matter, four for duty and two alternates. In summer four suffice. The stentors have strong, clear voices and distinct articulation, and the news comes from the receivers with remarkable strength and clearness. When all six stentors are present, they take turns of ten minutes each; if for any reason only two are on duty, a half-hour is the extreme required of one reader."

The "newspaper" not only furnishes news to its subscribers, but regales them with music, and possesses a regular concert-room and salaried performers for this purpose, rather a novelty for a newspaper staff. Mr. Denison concludes:

"*Hirmondo* is at present trying an experiment with 'penny-in-the-slot' machines. The coin used is a 20-*filler* piece, worth about two cents in our money. Music by telephone, whether vocal or instrumental, still leaves something to be desired. The telephone timber must be got rid of before music can be transmitted satisfactorily. The report of news, however, is highly satisfactory.

"So far as a stranger can judge, who is wholly ignorant of the language of the country, the enterprise is distinctly a success. The paper is so well known and has accomplished so much that it appears to be beyond the stage of experiment so far as Budapest is concerned. One strong point in its favor is its early reports. In this respect the paper has a strong hold, for it is able to issue an 'extra' at any hour of the day. Moreover, invalids and busy people may get as much news as they want with little effort. Indeed, the plan has so many advantages, that we shall probably soon see it in operation on this side of the ocean, with the improvements that Yankee ingenuity will be sure to devise."

THE CENTURY'S WORK OF EXTERMINATION.

WHILE the nineteenth century has witnessed no less splendid work in zoology than in other branches of science, it has also seen the wanton extermination of many animal species, and the reduction of many others to such a point that they now exist chiefly in captivity. Of course, earlier centuries have the same deeds to be laid to their charge. The seventeenth century saw the extinction of the dodo, the crested parrot, and the *geant* (a huge Mauritian bird), while the eighteenth witnessed the extermination of the great northern sea-cow, the giant tortoise of the island of Réunion, and the South African blaauwbok. Of some of the species that last saw the light in the century that has just passed, Mr. Lyddeker, the English naturalist, writes as follows in *Nature* (London, January 10):

"The great auk is a bird whose loss we owe to the carelessness of the naturalists of the middle of the nineteenth century, for there is little doubt that if protective measures had been taken in time it might have been alive at the present day. From the American side of the Atlantic it probably disappeared somewhere about the year 1840; while the summer of 1844 witnessed the destruction of the last European pair of this remarkable bird, the last British representative having been hunted to death in the neighborhood of Waterford Harbor ten years previously.

"One of the most sad stories of extermination, and that, too, at a comparatively recent date, is revealed in the case of the South African quagga. According to Mr. H. A. Bryden, who has devoted a great deal of attention to the subject, the extermination of this zebra-like species in the Cape Colony took place between the years 1865 and 1870, and probably between the latter year and 1873 in the Orange River Colony, which was its last stronghold. The extermination of this species may be attributed entirely to the pernicious trade of hide-hunting, for in the first half of the century it was to be met with in thousands on the grass *veldt*, and formed the staple food of the Hottentot farm

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laborers of the Graaf Reinet and many other districts. What makes the matter still more melancholy is that specimens of the animal could easily have been procured in any numbers, both for our menageries and our museums, but that (probably owing to the circumstance that naturalists were ignorant of its impending fate) no steps were taken in the matter. In the year 1851 a female was purchased by the Zoological Society of London, while seven years later a male was presented to the same body by the late Sir George Grey. The latter survived till 1872, and was thus one of the last survivors of its race. Altho the fact of the practical accomplishment of the extermination of the species at that time appears to have been unknown in London, the skin of Sir George Grey's specimen was luckily preserved, and may now be seen mounted (albeit in a somewhat worn and faded condition) in the British Museum as the solitary representative of the species. . . . . .

"Mention has already been made of the extermination of the giant land tortoise of Réunion during the eighteenth century; and in the early part of its successor four other species became extinct in the neighboring islands of the Mascarene group. . . . It has likewise been considered probable that the thin-shelled tortoise (*T. abingdoni*), of Abingdon Island, in the Galapagos group, is also no longer existing, altho it was certainly alive as recently as 1875.

"Of the birds that have disappeared during the century, in addition to the great auk, reference may first be made to the black emeu (*Dromæus ater*), of Kangaroo Island, South Australia. When this island was explored in 1803 by a French expedition, these birds were abundant, and three were sent home to Paris, where a pair lived till 1822. . . . Some years after the visit of the French expedition (to which Péron was naturalist) to Kangaroo Island, a settler squatted there and forthwith set to work to make a clean sweep of the emeus and kangaroos—a task in which he was only too successful.

"Before the middle of the century another large bird appears to have made its final exit from this world. When Steller discovered the northern sea-cow in the islands of Bering Sea, he also brought to the notice of science a new species of cormorant, which was especially interesting on account of being the largest representative of its kind, and likewise by the bare white rings round its eyes and the brilliant luster of its green and purple plumage. Stupid and sluggish in disposition, Pallas's cormorant, as the species is commonly called, appears to have been last seen alive about the year 1839, when Captain Belcher, of H.M.S. *Sulphur*, was presented with a specimen by the governor of Sitka, who also forwarded other examples to Petersburg. Captain Belcher's specimen is preserved in the British Museum, and three other skins are known to be in existence elsewhere."

Among other fowl that last saw the light during the hundred years just past are the great white water-hen of Norfolk Island, the Tahiti rail, the New Zealand quail, the so-called Holland pigeon, several species of parrots, the pied duck of our Atlantic coast, the last example of which was killed in 1852, the pied starling, and the gorgeous sicklebill of Hawaii, whose black and gold plumage was too eagerly sought by the native chiefs for their cloaks.

Mr. Lyddeker closes his article with an extract from Professor Newton's "Dictionary of Birds," referring to two instances where species may have perished within the century without direct notice from ornithologists. After stating that one Ledru accompanied an expedition despatched by the French Government in 1796 to the West Indies, the professor says that this explorer gives a list of the birds he found in the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix:

"He enumerates fourteen kinds of birds as having occurred to him then. Of these there is now no trace of eight of the number; and, if he is to be believed, it must be supposed that within fifty or sixty years of his having been assured of their existence they have become extinct. . . . If this be not enough we may cite the case of the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, in which, according to M. Guyon, there were once found six species of *Psittaci*, all now exterminated; and it may possibly be that the macaws, stated by Gosse and Mr. March to have formerly frequented certain parts of Jamaica, but not apparently noticed there for many years, have fallen victims to colonization and its consequences."

It is sad to think that other interesting and valuable species are probably doomed to a like extinction during the century that has just opened, in spite of our tardy efforts to protect them and to preserve them in zoological gardens and parks.

A THUNDER-STORM FROM THE INSIDE.

AN interesting account of a thunder-storm, as observed while passing through it in a balloon, is contributed to *Knowledge* (London, March 1) under the title "Exploring the Thunder-Cloud," by Rev. John M. Bacon. The balloon ascension of which he writes was made by Mr. Bacon on July 27 last from Newbury, England. It was a typical day of summer storms, but the "clearing shower" had apparently just taken place when the start was made. Says the writer:

"In scarcely more than twenty minutes from the start a sudden and surprising change took place in our circumstances. Our environment, which had appeared absolutely calm and clear, began changing with the rapidity of a transformation scene. Below us the few hundred feet that separated us from earth began filling in with a blue haze, quite transparent, but growing palpably filmier, while ahead, as also right and left, the horizon at the level of our eye and higher opposed a dense fog barrier of an ashen hue. Overhead, of course, the sky view was entirely hidden by the huge silken globe. At this period of time we were being swept along on our course, which remained sensibly unaltered in direction, at a speed which we were subsequently able to fix at approximately forty miles an hour.

"To ourselves the full significance of these circumstances was not immediately apparent, but the onlookers at our point of departure—the town gas-works, now some five miles in our wake—clearly detected the approach of a heavy thunder pack, and, as they reasonably asserted, coming against the wind. It towered above the balloon, now seen projected plainly against its face. It came on rapidly and assumed formidable proportions, and there was then the following state of things: the balloon flying due west at the high speed just recorded, and, at apparently no great distance overhead, the thunder-cloud progressing at a moderate velocity not accurately determined, but due east or directly opposed to the surface current.

"And now with a whistle a blinding sheet of hail attacked the aeronauts, stinging their faces so sharply as to give the idea that the stones were falling from a great height, and immediately afterward from all sides and close around flashes of lightning shot out with remarkable frequency and vividness. We were, in fact, fairly embosomed in the thunder-cloud. Other and near observers narrowly watched the phases of phenomena now in progress. These were the countrymen, who became interested spectators, and who presently came to our assistance. They seemed to have imagined that the balloon must be infallibly struck, inasmuch as it appeared to them completely encircled with lightning. It was indeed the worst storm the countryside had known for many years. At Devizes, only a few miles ahead, it lasted for five hours continuously; a little way on our right a house was struck and burned to the ground, and on our left a couple of soldiers were killed on Salisbury Plain."

The writer calls attention to the fact that tho the storm progressed, it also appeared to lag behind the wind that bore it along. He also lays stress on the further fact that it did not seem to advance as a whole, but gathered about the balloon, forming itself out of what a few moments before had appeared mere empty and transparent air. Mr. Bacon regards this gathering storm-curtain as largely due to the sudden chill which was very manifest in the air, and which obviously had its origin from above. In the depth below there was no evidence of any special disturbance, and a parachute dropped from the car about this period floated to the earth steadily and with no divergence. He goes on to say:

"All this may be taken to lend confirmation to the theory that

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associates thunder-storms with sudden and considerable alterations of temperature in contiguous masses of air. . . . . .

"This reverberation of the thunder is worthy of a little consideration. It is to me intelligible enough when it is remembered that the source of sound lay between the balloon and the earth, in which case it only resembled the artificial thunder which I have often evoked by explosions of guncotton. In our own experience just cited, however, the lightning flashes which appeared to course between cloud and cloud rather than between cloud and earth were like typical mountain-storms, followed only by a single short report, and in this resembled phenomena twice observed by Mr. Wise in America. This observant aeronaut on two separate occasions speaks of thunder as 'rattling like small-arms without any of the rolling reverberations that are heard below.' But another significant observation was made by Mr. Wise in both his experiences just referred to. 'The thunder pack itself developed uprising cloud columns whose motion resembled that of ebullition in a vast cauldron from whence electric flashes were discharged.' With almost the same language he describes the effect presented to him on each occasion when he approached from aloft the neighborhood of a thunder-storm; and Mr. Green, in his Newbury ascent already alluded to, uses words that are hardly dissimilar. . . . . .

"Neither of the above bygone aeronauts describe to my knowledge any occasion when they have actually found themselves in the heart of a thunder-storm, and, in our own case, had there been but fair warning, I think there would have been but little difficulty in avoiding the storm by simply rising above it; but, as I have already sufficiently explained, we were practically without warning from the peculiar manner in which from our restricted point of view the thunder-cloud seemed to develop about us out of thin air."

MAN'S INFLUENCE ON THE WEATHER.

HOW far can the action of man affect the weather? This question has been studied by Dr. Wilhelm Trabert, who has reported his conclusions to the Société Météorologique, Paris. His answer is that such influence is slight and largely involuntary, tho there are cases where voluntary influence may be exerted. Dr. Trabert's article is thus summarized in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 23):

"Involuntary influence exists without doubt; it is exercised, for instance, by deforestation and by the resulting alteration of conditions of soil, which modifies the flowing of streams and increases inundations; and also by the development of industrial activity, as Russel has shown in the case of London fogs, which augment considerably with increased consumption of coal.

"The considerable increase of the number of thunder-storms, which has doubled since 1870, leads us to believe that in this case also there is an effect due, in part at least, to industrial activity; for it is difficult to attribute an increase so considerable to the sole action of sunspots.

"An attempt has been made to explain the increase in the number of storms by the abundant production of steam by industrial engines. Dr. Trabert can not accept this explanation, for he calculates that the quantity of steam thus produced in the whole of Germany would scarcely represent an evaporation of 0.0025 millimeter of water to the square kilometer [$\frac{1}{4000}$ inch to the square mile]. But it is quite different with particles of dust scattered in great abundance throughout the air by the incomplete combustion of a quantity of coal equal to 200 kilograms to the square kilometer [1,140 pounds to the square mile]. This considerable increase of atmospheric dust should exercise an action on the production of rain. When moist air passes the state of saturation, condensation takes place on particles of dust. The more there are of these, the more drops are formed; thus, for a given quantity of vapor condensed, the drops are necessarily smaller. Now the tension of saturation on a convex surface increases with the curvature of the surface, that is to say, with the smallness of the drops. An increase of the quantity of dust in the air will therefore tend to favor the supersaturation of the air, and consequently to produce thunder-storms and abundant rains.

"It is much more interesting, however, to know whether we may voluntarily act upon the weather.

"To this kind of action belong the attempts made successfully in France, on a large scale, to prevent nocturnal frosts by the production of artificial clouds. But when we come to the artificial production of rain, success is much more doubtful, as all attempts, so far, have proved. In the production of any phenomenon, it is always a question of the equivalent transformation of one kind of energy into another, and we must inquire whether the necessary amount of energy is at our disposal. Now Trabert calculates that to bring to saturation a cubic kilometer [one quarter cubic mile] of air at 40 per cent. relative humidity requires no less than 1,400 kilogrammeters of work [10,000 foot-pounds]. This scarcely allows us to think of the possibility of artificial condensation. Such a thing would appear to be possible only if the conditions necessary to condensation already existed, and if we had only to put latent forces into action.

"Finally, to this voluntary action on the weather belongs the method, used in the Austrian Alps since the time of the Emperor Joseph II., of making numerous explosions to ward off a hail-storm, a process that, as is well known, has been developed and systematized by M. Steger at Wandisch-Feistritz, in Southern Styria, with great success."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BILE AS AN ANTITOXIN.

THE antitoxic action of the liver is generally supposed to be a modern idea, arising from the latest investigations and experiments of physiology; but a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) asserts that the natives of Bengal have not only known of this fact for centuries, but are accustomed to apply it in the treatment of hydrophobia. A letter from a traveler in India, published in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine*, relates the following facts:

"About three months ago, a mad dog bit six or seven persons, among whom were two of my porters. I ordered bits of iron to be heated white-hot for cauterizing the wounds; but the natives said to me with a laugh, 'Oh, Sahib, that is nothing; we have an excellent remedy for hydrophobia; you shall see.'

"The mad dog approached again; one of the natives took a club and killed the animal. Another opened its body, took therefrom the palpitating liver, cut it into small bits, and gave them to the wounded men, who ate them raw. 'There is no more danger,' they said to me.

"As I remained incredulous, they brought to me a young man who bore large scars on his legs. He had been bitten five years before by a mad dog, but had eaten a raw piece of the animal's liver and had felt no ill effects.

"These events took place in March, and it is now July 3. The wounds are cured and all the men continue to do well. Our natives even assert that their remedy will cure a man after he has been attacked by the disease."

Commenting on this, the *Revue Scientifique* says:

"It is unnecessary to go to Bengal to see this experiment. . . . M. Phisalix has shown that cholesterin has a very marked immunizing effect on viper's venom. In the interior of France, the peasants have used bile as a remedy for the viper's bite from time immemorial. . . . . .

"This property of the liver seems on the point of leaving its empirical phase to enter on one of rigorous science. M. Neufeld has recently published in the *Zeitschrift für Hygiene* a series of very curious experiments, which show the destructive power of the bile over certain microbes.

"When one tenth of a cubic centimeter of rabbit's bile is mixed with one or two cubic centimeters of a culture of pneumococci in bouillon, it is found, on examination of the mixture under the microscope, that the number of pneumococci diminishes very rapidly, that their contours become less and less clear, are blurred, and finally disappear completely in the liquid. . . . This process of dissolution is ordinarily over in the space of three or four minutes, but sometimes it requires fifteen or twenty minutes.

"These bacteriolytic properties of bile exist as well in the healthy as in the sick rabbit. The rapidity with which the solu-

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tion of the pneumococcus takes place varies, within certain limits, with the consistency of the bile (taking place more slowly when it is thick), and with the quantity of the culture (bile can dissolve three hundred times its volume of pneumococci).

"The bile of man, the monkey, the guinea-pig, the dog, the cat, all have this faculty of dissolving pneumococci, but the rapidity is less with these animals than with the rabbit.

"It may be asked whether the dissolution of pneumococci in the bile is accompanied by the destruction, or only by the dissolution, of their toxins. Experiments to test this have shown that a subcutaneous injection of bile in which pneumococci have been dissolved makes the guinea-pig and the rabbit immune to infection.

"Altho the bile of the rabbit has such intense bacterium-destroying properties, the serum of the same animal is completely without them. On the other hand, the bile of the rabbit or of man does not exert the least bacteriolytic action on the cholera vibrio, the bacillus of Eberth, the diphtheria bacillus, etc. But bile seems to have an influence, as Valée has already shown, on the virus of hydrophobia.

"According to the author's investigations, the active part of the bile, or that to which its bacteriolytic effect must be attributed, must be cholic acid, a non-nitrogenized substance formed by the hepatic cells."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MENTAL FATIGUE IN SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

IT has been for a long time generally supposed that the work done by children in school during a session makes them less able to perform mental labor after that session—that, in other words, the child becomes mentally fatigued by the long hours and hard tasks of the schoolroom. To what extent this supposition is based on fact has been made the subject of a considerable body of research on the part of psychologists in recent years. The latest results, those of Dr. Thorndike (*Psychological Review*, November, 1900), are unexpected and rather startling. He finds that mental fatigue as a result of school work has no existence. To quote the author's own words in an introductory paragraph:

"The present research aims to settle the question of how much less able to work the child is, after having done the work of half or the whole of a school-day, than he was at start. The results . . . are unanimously in favor of the answer, 'He is just exactly as able.' If these results were legitimately obtained, they prove that the work in the case of the schools tested did not decrease one jot or tittle the ability of the scholars to do mental work."

The method used in obtaining the results was to give some sort of a test, usually either a multiplication or spelling test, early in the school-day, and then again a similar test to the same students late in the day. It was found that the work was just as well and as quickly done in the late as in the early test. What, then, is the reason for the fact—which every teacher knows—that children do not work so well in the afternoon, or late hours of the session? Dr. Thorndike says:

"The fact that the children can work as well does not at all mean that they do work as well, or that measures should not be taken for their relief. It does mean that the argument for shorter hours and longer pauses, so far as based on alleged incompetency to work under present systems, was a false argument and its measures for relief ill-considered. . . . The more appropriate remedy would be not to give the student less to do, but to make it worth while for him to work, to make the work interesting."

Ninety-five per cent. of the decrease in mental work during the day is due, the writer says, to a feeling of boredom on the part of the student, and good teaching is the cure for it. He adds: "The great burden of the child (and of many of us grown children) is not doing things that are hard, or that hurt, but doing things that are stupid and sickening and without worth to us."

Altitude and Nutrition.—To what are the beneficial effects of a stay among the mountains due? It is generally believed that the purity of the air is the chief factor; but some have attributed it directly to the fact of decreased atmospheric pressure. In a recent series of investigations, Mr. Jaquet, of Basle, comes to the conclusion that the latter belief is the correct one. His results, which are published in full in the *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles* (December), are thus summarized in the *Revue Scientifique:*

"M. Jaquet . . . concludes that the chief, if not the only, factor in the action of altitudes is diminution of pressure, which acts by chemical modification of the blood. . . . The temperature is without evident effect on the blood, and light plays no more active part. It is the diminution of pressure which acts, and this is proved by the fact that the same beneficial results can be obtained in the laboratory under lessened atmospheric pressure, as by living on a mountain."

But a chemical modification of the blood, of the kind observed by this experimenter, requires the addition of new material. Whence does it come? Careful experiment shows that it is due to an alteration of the nutritive processes, more nitrogen than usual being retained in the blood; but this retention of nitrogen ceases as soon as the subject returns to normal pressure. The benefits of mountain life, then, are due to better nutrition, which in its turn depends on decreased atmospheric pressure.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Candy or Whisky?—Those who do not wish to give up their alcoholic beverages are fond of reminding us that there may be intemperance in eating as well as in drinking. Candy comes in for special condemnation. The issue thus made has been met in an investigation into the relative value of sugar and alcohol to the organism, made by M. Chauveau and reported by him to the Paris Academy of Sciences, January 21. He fed a dog for fifty-four days on meat and sugar. Altho the animal ran over a course of thirty-four miles daily, he had gained at the expiration of this period one fifteenth of his weight. When one third of the sugar ration was replaced with alcohol, the dog's condition began to grow poor. He had to be urged to run by his trainer, altho he had lost only an ounce or two in weight. The two rations (sugar and part alcohol) were then alternated, each being used for a week, and the corresponding gain and loss of energy were very evident. Alcohol, M. Chauveau concludes, is not a strength-giving ration. Those who eat a reasonable quantity of pure sugar candy daily can then afford to give odds to those who take their glass of wine with equal regularity.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE Chinese physician," says *Modern Medicine*, "receives a salary from his patients as long as they are well, but as soon as they get ill his pay stops. Some American families, not disdaining to learn something from the other side of the world, have partially adopted the same plan; that is, they pay the salary whether they are sick or well; and it is, of course, to the interest of the doctor to keep them well as far as he can, to save himself the trouble of attending them. When the Chinese method, or the American modification of it, comes into general practise, it will be to the interest of the physician who has charge of a family to study each member of it physically, mentally, spiritually; to prescribe for them correct environment, proper diet, and healthful habits; and to labor with the view of inducing them to keep in touch with all these."

"I OFTEN think," says Tecumseh Swift in *The American Machinist*, "how we ought to pity the poor inventors of the days that are gone for the stern restrictions imposed upon them in the scope of their accomplishment. It must have been in the olden time a bitter task for the inventors, altho they may not have realized the bitterness of it, to curb their imaginations to travel within the limitations of the mechanical possibilities of the times. In the days of antiquity there must have been lots of things that they could not dare to allow themselves to invent, and antiquity is not far away. How pitiable, for instance, would have been the plight of an inventor if to him had come, say only fifty years ago, a complete conception of the modern bicycle. It would have been as impossible then to produce as perpetual motion, and the vision of it would have been a nightmare. Just think of it. No mild steel or the things that we make of it, no steel tubing or the steel rod for wheel-spokes, no chain and sprocket, no rubber tires, no balls for bearings, no tools, and no knowledge of the means of making any of these things as we now make and use them."

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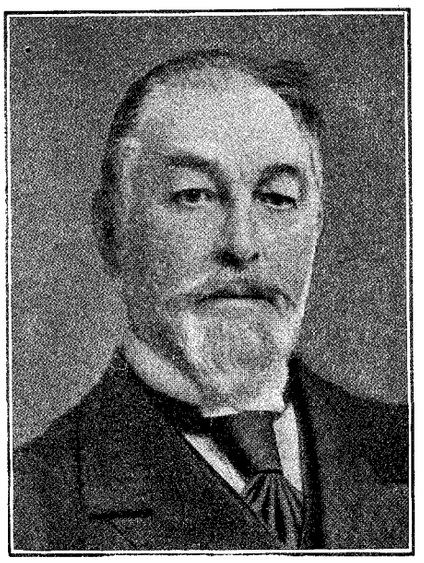
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

FREDERIC HARRISON AND THE "RELIGION OF HUMANITY."

"POSITIVISM," says its greatest living exponent, Mr. Frederic Harrison, "is at once a philosophy, a polity, and a religion, all three harmonized by the idea of a supreme humanity, all three concentrated on the good and progress of humanity." In other words, positivism, first enunciated by the French philosopher Auguste Comte some sixty years ago, is a system of ethical culture rather than a metaphysical creed. Hitherto every religion perhaps, except Confucianism, has dealt chiefly with transcendental themes, such as the Godhead and life after death, and has laid the main stress upon these. Positivism, on the contrary, turns from the transcendental, without, however, *denying* spirit, immortality, or Deity. It *affirms* that while they may have a legitimate place in our religious conceptions, this place is an incidental or subordinate one. Religion does not depend upon a belief in immortality or Deity, which we can know if at all only dimly, but upon the one thing we do know, our self and the larger self, Humanity. We shall find quite enough, Positivism says, to engage our utmost yearnings and endeavors in the problems of the present life and in our duty to Humanity and self; and we may safely exchange elaborate cosmologies and metaphysical systems for a *positive* knowledge founded on science.



MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

In the whole history of religion, Mr. Harrison asserts, no religion or philosophy has ever proposed itself to man with a complete scheme of social amelioration combined with a complete scheme of religion. Philosophies have been content to deal with a part of man—his reason—while religion has been content to deal with his emotions or imagination. On the other hand Positivism addresses itself to the whole nature of man, intellectual, emotional, and social, and insists that the failure of all past systems to win the world has been due to their attempt thus to treat man's nature in sections. In *The North American Review* (March) he thus tells what Positivism is:

"The problem before Positivism is threefold; each side being practically equal in importance and also in difficulty. It seeks to transfer religion from a supernatural to a scientific basis, from a theological to a human creed; to substitute in philosophy a relative anthropocentric synthesis for an absolute, cosmical analysis; to subordinate politics, both national and international, to morality and religion. No doubt, in these three tasks the religion is the dominant element. The change in its meaning and scope is the most crucial in the history of human civilization. The change involves two aspects, at first sight incompatible and even contradictory. The one involves the surrender of the supernatural and theological mode of thought; the other is the revival, or rather the amplification, of the religious tone of mind. Positivism thus, with one hand, has to carry to its farthest limits that abandonment of the supernatural and theological field which marks the last hundred years of modern thought, and yet, with the other hand, it has to stem the tide of materialism and anti-religious passion, and to assert for religion a far larger part than it ever had, even in the ages of theocracy and sacerdotalism. The vulgar taunt that Posivitism is anti-religious arises from ignorance. The constant complaint of Positivism is that religion, in all its Neo-Christian phases, has shrunk into a barren formula. The essence of Positivism is to make religion permeate every human action, thought, and emotion. And the idea of humanity alone can do this. Deity can not say, '*Nihil humani a me alienum.*' Humanity can and does say this; whereas, in logic, the formula of theology—the formula in which it glories—is '*Omne humanum a me alienum.*' Omnipotence, as such, can have no concern with the Binomial Theorem, or a comedy of Molière, or female suffrage, or old-age pensions, or a Wagner opera—that is, with ninety-nine parts of human life and interest. The result is that theological religion has less and less to do with human life. If religion is ever to be supreme, it must be anthropocentric.

"But, on the other hand, an age so ardently materialist and scientific as our own is antipathetic to the idea of religion presuming to interfere at all. The ordinary agnostic or skeptic, if he abstains in public from Voltairean mockery, systematically treats religion, even the religious tendency or tone of mind, as an amiable weakness and negligible quantity. He is little concerned to attack it, for he finds it every day more willing to get out of his way, and to wrap itself up in transcendental generalities. This is the temper which Positivism has to subdue. But it finds the scientific and positive minds scandalized at the suggestion of any revival of religion, whilst the religious world is scandalized by the repudiation of theology. A movement, having aims apparently so little reconcilable, can only find prepared minds here and there to accept it. Yet its strength lies in this: it is the only possible reconciliation of two indestructible tendencies, equally deep-rooted in the human mind—the craving for the assurance of demonstrable realities, and the craving for faith and devotion as the supreme control of human life. . . . . .

"Auguste Comte, the founder of Positivism, a professor at the École Polytechnique, died in Paris about forty-three years ago, having put forth his system of philosophy about sixty years ago, and having completed his system of Polity and Religion about forty-five years ago. There are now organized bodies of men, holding and teaching these ideas, in most of the parts of Europe and also of the transatlantic continent. Speaking for England, for which only I am entitled to speak, the English groups, not very numerous bodies in London and in five or six principal towns, prefer to present the Positivist synthesis in somewhat different aspects, but do not disagree in any essential principle. Some of these groups choose to insist on the strictly religious side of the Positivist scheme, regarding it as a church in the ordinary sense of the term, and attempting to put into ceremonial practise the cult described in the fourth volume of Comte's 'Politique.' This neither Comte himself ever did, nor has his direct successor and principal disciple done so, nor have Comte's own personal friends in France."

After devoting some space to showing the practical work of social amelioration in which British Positivists have been engaged during the past forty years, partly in the organization of trades-unions, partly in behalf of more enlightened international relations and the abolition of war, he says of Positivism in conclusion:

"Denouncing, as it does, the insolent folly of Atheism, and also the arid nullity of Agnosticism, it is yet difficult to convince the religious-minded that Positivism can be anything but a new attack on Christianity and on Theism. Comte said: 'The atheist is the most irrational of all theologians, for he gives the least admissible answer to the insoluble problem of the Universe.' Neither in open controversy nor in private meditation does the true Positivist hold the belief that the Infinite All came about by chance or made itself. But the orthodox controversialist perversely confounds him with those who do hold the atheistic creed, and this becomes the source of rooted antipathy and prejudice. The Positivist neither denies Creation with the atheist, nor is he satisfied, with the agnostic, to boast that he knows nothing as to the religious problem. He simply says that, whatever higher paths may yet be known, the historic conception of

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Humanity and its practical providence offers all the essential elements of a religious faith. . . . . .

"The human type of religion must radically differ from the theological type, for it can have nothing of the violent, ecstatic, sensational character which is inherent in monotheism. Positivism is an adult and mature phase of religion, primarily addressed to adults, to men and women of formed character and trained understanding. It is a manly and womanly religion, full of manly and womanly associations and duties. Hence it must grow gradually, work equally, and be marked by endurance, reserve, good sense, completeness, more than by passion, fanaticism, and ecstatic self-abandonment. . . . Instead of being a thing of transcendental hopes and fears, stimulated on Sundays and occasional moments, but laid aside, if not doubted, for the rest of man's active time, religion will be a body of scientific convictions, poetic emotions, and moral habits, in close relation with all our thoughts, acts, and feelings, and naturally applying to everything we do, or desire, or think."

Positivism has some followers in America, tho far fewer than in England. Mr. Harrison's recent officiation in Chicago at a ceremony of "Presenting to Humanity" a two-year-old child—the Positivist analog for the Christian and ancient pagan baptism—has attracted much attention. The New York *Outlook* (March 9) thus describes it:

"It is called by Positivists 'The First Sacrament'; it was performed in the Chicago Auditorium, and was the first rite of that kind ever conducted in Chicago. Mr. Harrison read the presentation hymn, composed by Judge Lushington, of London, addressed a brief prayer to Humanity, and pronounced a discourse on the presentation of infants. Both prayer and discourse among Positivists always take the form of high resolve, strengthened by effort after communion with the noblest spirits among the dead, as in George Eliot's 'Oh may I join the choir invisible.' After the parents and sponsors had made their formal promises, they signed a register, which will be deposited at the headquarters of the Positivist Society in London."

A SECT IN SEARCH OF A HOME.

COUNT TOLSTOY'S protégés, the Doukhobors, called also the Doukhobortsis or Russian Quakers, do not appear to find their new home in Canada much to their liking, and are already, according to a late telegraphic report from Montreal, in search of a new refuge. This sect, besides being Protestant dissenters from the Orthodox Church of Russia, are communistic anarchists of the peculiar Christian type represented by Tolstoy, and hold a form of land-doctrine similar to that held by Nekhlúdoff, the knight-errant hero of "Resurrection." After constant friction with the Russian Government, and even, it is claimed, many persecutions, they accepted an invitation from the Dominion Government to come to Canada. Free transportation was provided them by Canada. Count Tolstoy also turned over to them all the proceeds derived from the sale of "Resurrection." Now, however, their religious beliefs and, it is said, their impracticable spirit and absence of tact have brought them into conflict with their neighbors and with the Canadian Government. A special despatch to the New York *Times* (March 12) says:

"The first trouble was over the land regulations. They objected to taking up land individually on the ground that private ownership of land is opposed to the law of God, and they asked to have a tract of land set apart for their brotherhood in the same manner that the Government apportions the Indian reserves, the title of the whole tract to be vested in the sect and not in the individual members of the community. The Government was willing to meet them by agreeing that after the land was earned the patents could be transferred by the individuals to the community, and pointed to a provision in the land act by which they were permitted to perform their homestead duties while living in community. To this the Doukhobors wrote a long reply, declining to accept any concession, on the ground that their consciences would not allow them to go through forms in which they did not believe. For a man to secure a homestead patent in his own name, even if he afterward transferred the land to the sect, constituted ownership and was a sin.

"The marriage laws of Canada are another stumbling-block to these people. They do not believe a civil or any other ceremony is necessary to constitute a marriage, and they consider it a violation of the law of God to be compelled to take out a marriage license and pay $2 therefor. They also object that under Canadian law a divorce can be obtained only in the courts, and that if a person should remarry without a divorce he is liable to imprisonment for many years. This is opposed to their free-love ideas, and they can not conscientiously submit to it. They object also to the law requiring all births and deaths to be registered, on the ground that the Creator knows who is born and who dies, and does not require to have it recorded in a register. Mr. Maude, the English Quaker who was instrumental in bringing the Doukhobortsis to Canada, sought to pacify them by advising them to comply with the formality of taking out a marriage license, and pointed out that if married people desired to separate and each live with some one else, there was no law in Canada to punish them therefor, provided there was no second marriage; but they would not listen to this. Compliance with the laws they regarded as equivalent to the 'denunciation of the power of the law of God and human conscience.' So now the Doukhobortsis have issued an appeal to the nations of the world asking for a haven where they can live their lives untrammeled by man-made laws."

Comment on this latest phase of the Doukhobor pilgrimage is general in the daily press, and, so far as we have observed, far from complimentary to them. The New York *Times* (March 14) says:

"Judging from the nature of the complaints made against the Canadian Government by the Russian sectarians who crossed the ocean in search of religious freedom, they will have much trouble in finding any civilized country where they can develop their peculiar ideas, social and economic, without interference. The Doukhobortsis are evidently an impracticable lot of ignorant and obstinate fanatics, and it is not much wonder that Russia treated them with severity and was extremely glad to get rid of them at the first opportunity."

The Philadelphia *Times* (March 19) fears that they will have to move far to get out of the reach of such tyranny as the Canadian Government imposes. "The only real asylum for the Doukhobors," it remarks, "would be an uninhabited island," and even there it is likely that the law-imposing animal, man, "would soon appear on the scene."

A Modern City Church.—It takes a book of 326 pages to tell the story of the multiform activities of a single New York church—St. Bartholomew's—during a single year. The year-book published recently by this church gives an excellent picture of what a modern "institutional church" is. Besides the rector, this church maintains five assistant clergymen, several lay readers, and a large number of lay workers, variously employed in the Swedish mission, the German congregation, the Chinese gild, and the Oriental mission, with their affiliated clubs and associations. Says the New York *Evening Post* (March 2):

"Eight important missionary and benevolent societies include their annual reports in the volume. Still more striking are the reports of the employment bureau, tailor-shop, loan association, and penny provident fund. Not content with all this, there is besides a clinic which treated 7,651 new patients and furnished 15,140 prescriptions to the sick. That there is a fresh-air fund, too, goes without saying. And, of course, St. Bartholomew's is but one of many churches which now interpret their mission and their opportunity in this broad fashion. The change from older conceptions of both clergyman and church work is vast. Nowadays the head of a great church must be an expert organizer and business man, or know how to avail himself of the best business advice. As for the parish, it has become a free-school system, a university extension movement, a charitable and benevolent institution, which strives more and more to minister to its members outside of chapel or church walks. This is so evidently a

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benefit to those who fall under its influence that it would seem as tho the wider sphere must in time have its broadening and freeing effect upon the teachings of the pulpit. In any case, no one can deny that an awakening sense of the church's responsibility for the progress or decadence of the community as a political and social body is in more than one place noticeable, and everywhere it must be welcomed as a potent factor in the regeneration of our municipalities."

A GERMAN DIPLOMAT ON THE MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

A RECENT article on "China and the Missionaries," by Herr M. von Brandt, German minister to China from 1875 to 1894, is regarded as an important contribution to this much-debated subject. The writer, aside from his diplomatic position, has had almost uninterrupted acquaintance with various portions of China and the far East since 1863, and is pronounced to be an exceptionally accomplished man, of great intellectual force. The Hon. George F. Seward, former United States minister to China, who thus characterizes him, says that his article is notable for five things: "its tone, which is moderate; its veiled criticism of the missionaries; its suggestions that they should be confined to treaty ports; its silence as to the circumstances leading to the German occupation of Kiao-Chau; and its assertion that Germany has no purpose to occupy more territory." Writing from Berlin in the New York *Independent* (March 14), Herr von Brandt says:

"I have been attacked from many countries for the criticisms that I have had the courage to express concerning religious missions and missionaries in China. Those criticisms are based on the experiences of a lifetime spent in Eastern Asia, many years in the intimate, authoritative position of a diplomat. If my adversaries would quote my utterances fully and isolate their main points with fairness, it should be seen that my objections are not directed against spreading the Gospel of Christ amongst the Chinese, but against the *manner* in which propaganda is too often undertaken. I was able to be useful to the German-speaking missionaries of both Protestant and Catholic institutions, and on retiring from my post as German Resident in Peking seven years ago I received warm words of thanks for my efforts in their behalf. And why could I do this? Because the Swiss-German missions in China, and Catholic missions generally, are under a strong discipline and in compact organization, so that the fanatic zeal of individual missionaries, whether patriotic or religious, is constrainable; while the persons selected to be sent out as propagandists in the first place appear to have proceeded from a severer and more discriminating experience than in the case of the missionary representatives of English and American religious bodies."

Herr von Brandt refers to various statesmen in America and England who are in a position to know the facts of the case, in support of his argument, and continues:

"Lord Salisbury gently commented in 1900 in a speech on the fact that missionaries may not feel nowadays as in ruder centuries that they take their lives in their hands; they know that they take the lives of other parties (by calling forth indirectly military protection). Dr. Edkins (in 'Religion in China') attributes the Taiping rebellion to missionary work, and the recent Boxer troubles have been claimed to be the outcome of the undermining of missionaries in favor of Western political and social ideas; two uprisings that have cost the blood of millions of natives!

"A great deal more universal culture is needed in the persons at the heads of such boards, a culture with less one-sided theology and more ready intellectual sympathy. Lord Curzon directs attention (in 'Problems of the Far East') to this want in missionaries generally, the majority of whom bear an inappeasable animosity toward every native Asiatic religion and code of ethics, spurning the study of them, without considering the restraining hold the belief in them may exercise over the people. Lord Curzon's book, in fact, is a support to my judgment of the need of a discriminating temperance in missionary zeal; and if voices from the ranks of missionaries themselves are desired to the same effect they may be heard in the writings of the Rev. G. T. Candlin, Rev. J. Ross, and the Rev. R. H. Cobbold.

"Not the quantity of missionaries sent to China should be regarded, but the quality of the men sent. Furthermore, these should be established for the next immediate future in the treaty ports. The missionaries who have fled from out of the interior have either left converts behind them who can further the work of conversion, or they have failed to do so, which is a proof that immense sums of money have been contributed at home in vain. A restriction of missionaries to the treaty ports is advisable because the measure will relieve the powers of the need of continuing to wield the sword of the flesh, and will give the Chinese people time for recovering calmness of mind. Stress has been laid for so long a time upon the one admonition of Jesus to His apostles to go and preach the Gospel that His further orders have been quite forgotten. These are to flee into another city when they are persecuted in one city (Matt. x. 10, 23), and to shake off the dust under the feet for a testimony against whosoever shall not receive nor hear (Mark vi. 11). The advice and divine order may not be relished by the strenuous Western spirit prevailing in missionaries and home laymen alike; but there is no doubt of it being the duty of governments to enforce it."

SOME CHINESE SCRIPTURES PRIOR TO CONFUCIUS.

IT is known to students of comparative religion that Confucius, like most if not all the world's great religious teachers, was an eclectic in his philosophy, and derived the body of his religious maxims almost wholly from the manifold wisdom of former ages and peoples. In China the "Records of the Royal Sages, Yau and Shun," are supposed to have been in existence as early as 2300 B.C., and the patriarchal teachings of King Tu-hsi are believed to be even a millennium earlier in date. The following digest of these early religious teachings, by Major-General J. G. R. Forlong, of the British army, is given in a late number of the Toronto *Secular Thought*:

"1. Give your confidence to the virtuous, discountenance the artful; let none come between you and men of worth.

"2. Good is not only good in itself, but leads to good fortune: to neglect doing good is wicked, and leads others badly.

"3. Study well all you purpose and by the light of reason, and go not against the right, tho it make thee unpopular; nor yet needlessly oppose any to gratify thine own desires.

"4. Make use of the ability and experience of those around thee; and cultivate also men of worth, tho foreign and distant, as well as the wisdom of ancient peoples.

"5. Seek not enjoyment in idleness, nor in any excesses. There are virtues and vices common to mankind, yet every one seeks, till corrupted, to be virtuous. Neither goodness, evil ways, nor words can be long hidden; let all be impressed with thy search for and love of virtue.

"6. The restless mind is prone to error, and has but a weak affinity to right. Oppress not the helpless, nor neglect the weak and poor, and observe the laws and customs of thy country.

"7. If thou art a ruler, then caution men with firm but gentle words, yet correct when necessary with all the majesty of law: tempering judgment with mercy and forbearance, and, when doubtful, pausing: for it is better that the wicked should escape than that the innocent should be injured.

"8. While punishment must not extend to heirs of criminals, rewards may be handed down to many generations. Pardon readily all inadvertent faults, yet punish purposed crimes, however small, but with judgment. Do not act on unsubstantiated words, but prove all things.

"9. Virtue and humility will move heaven. Pride brings loss. Combine affability with dignity; mildness with firmness; straightforwardness with gentleness and discrimination; boldness with sincerity, and valor with righteousness.

"10. There is no stable model of virtue nor perfect type of goodness, but the uniform consciousness regulating its purity.

"11. Put away selfish thoughts, and seek not thine own ease; speak not in excess of the truth, and ever encourage a spirit of

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harmony. Live but to labor for the enduring good of the people; and be not ashamed of faults, nor go on until they become crimes.

"12. It is not the *knowing* that is difficult, but the *doing*. In learning be humble, but always earnest. With learning will come virtue, tho unperceived. It is man, not Heaven, who shortens life and brings misery. . . . . .

"19. Knowledge and study will in the end purify thee, yet 'is there no wise man who is not also stupid?' A flaw in white jade may be ground away and be forgotten; but not so a flaw in thy speech. For it, naught avails. Words are indeed your own, but can not be flung about with impunity: each will find its answer, as every deed will meet its reward.

"20. Say not, This place is private; none can see me: but be free from shame in thine own chamber, as in public.

"21. Look not for horns in the young ram; but know that all effects are but conditions of their causes."

ARE CHRISTIANITY AND ADVANCED SOCIALISTIC IDEAS COMPATIBLE?

THE younger pastors of the French Reformed Church have been manifesting a closer sympathy of late for Socialistic ideas, and a special committee appointed by their organization has addressed the following two questions to leading Protestant pastors and laymen of France: 1. Can the principles taught by Jesus Christ be reconciled with the socialistic principles of the present times? 2. To what degree and in what department and under what conditions can there be a cooperation between the socialist and Christian workers? Is such a cooperation possible and beneficial?

The *Chronik* of Leipsic, which reports the replies in detail, states that these are characteristic enough to cause a sensation, especially as many of the pastors declared in favor of a public ownership of utilities. Some, and among them the influential Pasteur Gounelle, of Roubaix, declare boldly for a socialism after the program of Marx and Guesde. He says:

"My Christian conscience has for years not given me any rest. My inner unrest has forced me into socialism. It is now a duty of the hour to reorganize a badly organized social world and convert it into a rule of righteousness based on the Sermon on the Mount and on the parables of Christ, on the solidaric dogmatics of a St. Paul and on the 'Capital' of Marx. For what did the prophets and Christ come to establish? A kingdom of righteousness on earth. Not only the salvation of the individual, but also the salvation of society, which is sick and sore at heart. I, for one, do not see what it is in Christianity that forbids the transfer of individual possessions into property of the community, the change of competition into cooperation, the substitution of the principle of love for that of selfishness. On the contrary, consistent evangelical principles lead inevitably to socialism."

Similar ideas are advocated by Paul Passey, the director of the Écoles des Hautes Études in Paris, who says in substance:

Christians must unhesitatingly return to the original fountains of their faith and must discard all the impurities which the centuries since Christ have heaped upon the church. You must go beyond Luther and Calvin, even beyond Peter and Paul and John, and go to Christ Himself. You must become the genuine followers of those fishermen of Galilee and those tentmakers of Corinth who in the simplicity of their faith declared, to all who would hear, the joyful message of the Divine Son of the Carpenter.

Francis de Pressensé, the editor of the *Aurore*, answers the two questions in this way: 1. I am firmly convinced that the teachings of Jesus Christ and modern socialistic ideas can be fully harmonized. 2. The Christians of the present day, as members of certain churches, assume an altogether false position against socialism. The church has entered into an adulterous relation with the state and the capitalistic world, and its salt has lost all savor. Christians will do their full duty only when they ally themselves with socialism.

Answers of a different tone are the exception. As a sample, we quote that of Fournière, who says:

In order to reconcile the Gospel with socialism, it will be necessary, by the omission of essential elements, to distort the former in such a way that the sacred book will become a caricature. A Protestant can perhaps become a socialist, but a socialist can never become a Protestant.

In Germany, social reformers in the church are actually joining the ranks of the Social Democrats. The fact that Pastor Blumhardt, the head of the famous pietistic church institutions in Bad Boll, in Würtemberg, has become a Social Democrat has aroused a widespread discussion in church circles. This example has been followed by Pastor Paul Göhre, for years a leading representative of "Christian Socialism," who has laid down his office as a Christian minister in order to labor for the cause of socialism. In the program of the "Free International Social Conference" of Germany, to be held in Stuttgart in April, the leading topic will be: "Can a Christian be a Social Democrat and can a Social Democrat be a Christian?" The question of Luther's relation to the socialistic system will also come up for discussion, it being maintained that he, especially in his "Deutsche Messe," or Church Order, of 1526, taught the communistic principle. This interpretation of Luther's position is denied by the *Alte Glaube*, which says: "Luther did not in his 'Messe of 1526' think of a communistic cooperative system after the model of modern socialism, but only of a union of forces within smaller communities and congregations."

The official leaders of both the Protestant and Catholic churches in Germany do not regard Christianity and modern socialism as reconcilable. In the *Theologische Rundschau* (No. 1) there is a lengthy discussion of this subject, and from it we extract the following conclusions:

Both great churches consider a union of workingmen with the Social Democratic Party as equivalent to a separation from the church. For this reason both churches have endeavored to bring the labor organizations under their influence by the organization of Christian *Arbeitervereine*, or workingmen's unions. According to latest reports, there are 359 Protestant societies of this kind with a membership of 76,998; 790 Catholic societies with an enrolment of 152,969; while undenominational yet strongly Christian trades-unions report a membership of 55,661. Harnack, in his famous "Wesen des Christentums," plainly declares that Christ had no social program and that modern socialists have no right to appeal to Him or His teachings.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN the death of the venerable Mr. Woodhouse, the last of the twelve Apostles of the Catholic Apostolic ("Irvingite") Church, this interesting body is left without its chief institution, the Apostolate. It is not believed, however, that the adherents will abandon their beliefs, even tho the Lord has not returned as was expected.

APROPOS of the processes now under way for eventually canonizing the late Bishop Neumann, of Philadelphia, this possible saint is referred to by many Protestant journals, and even by the Baltimore *Catholic Mirror*, as "the first saint ever granted by the Holy See to America." In denial of this, *The Sacred Heart Review* (March 9), which evidently does not accept the historic use of "America" to designate this country, points out that the American continent already possesses St. Rose of Lima, St. Turibius, archbishop of Lima, St. Philip of Jesus, patron of the City of Mexico, and St. Francis Solano of Peru, who was canonized in 1726.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church is sometimes accused of ecclesiastical exclusiveness in referring to itself as "the Church" and to other denominations as "the sects." Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, who writes in *The Christian Work* (March 11), appears to view the church field in another perspective. Toward the end of a lengthy article on tendencies toward assimilation in the American denominations, he dismisses Anglicans in this short paragraph: "I do not forget that in two of the minor sects, the Unitarians and the Episcopalians, there are powerful tendencies to divergence and division. These are comparatively unimportant eddies in the current of contemporary Church history. They draw attention to the general direction of the current."

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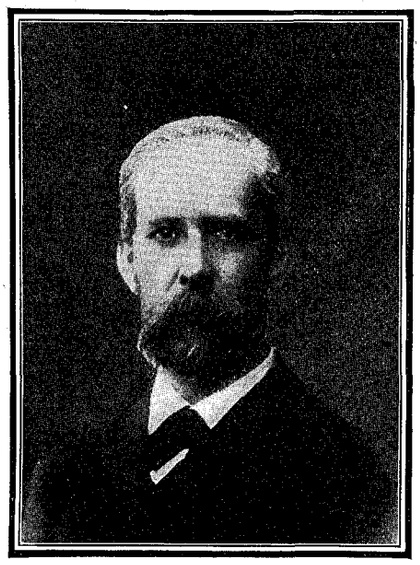
FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE STORM-CENTERS IN RUSSIA.

THE riots among the students of the universities of Kief, Moscow, and St. Petersburg (resulting in the assassination of the Minister of Public Instruction and the proclamation of a state of siege in Moscow), the formal excommunication of Count Tolstoy from the Orthodox Church, the discovery of several new plots to murder the Czar, the severe repressive measures which are being taken for the "Russification" of Finland and Ruthenia, and Russia's semi-defiance to the other powers in the matter of Manchuria—are all, in the opinion of the Liberal press of England and Germany, indications that the Russian masses are being "stirred profoundly by the spirit of progress." The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Standard* (London) declares that the present disturbances in the empire are more serious than any since the death of Alexander II.—so serious that they are forcing the hand of the Government, compelling it, when unready, to court war abroad solely for the sake of weakening a rebellion at home and creating a popular reaction in favor of the Government.



M. BOGOLIEPOFF,
Russian Minister of Public Instruction, Recently Assassinated.

The student riots began at about the same time in both Kief and St. Petersburg, but from quite different causes. In January the Russian Government published an official communication to the effect that one hundred and eighty-three undergraduates of the University of Kief had been sentenced by a special administrative commission to compulsory military service as privates for one, two, and three years respectively. Owing to the censorship, it is impossible to learn the facts from Russian journals; but *Free Russia* (published in London, "in the interests of liberal Russian thought and progress") presents a "statement of fact" issued by "the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom," from which we quote:

"One of the students of the University, having committed what his fellows regarded as a base and immoral act, which appeared to reflect on their whole community, the students' brotherhood assembled to the number of about one thousand in one of the lecture-halls to discuss the event and to try the miscreant. But the university authorities ignored the moral impulses of the young men, and viewed the whole incident from a purely disciplinary point of view: meetings being prohibited, those who met must be punished. On December 18 it was officially announced that five of the students would be incarcerated, while thirty-two would be reprimanded. This looked very much like punishing the youngsters for their desire to maintain purity in their midst. The repulsive effect of the measure was still more intensified by the fact that punishment by incarceration in a penitentiary cell had never before been inflicted in the Kief University. The step only led to diverting the ferment from its original channel into that of the defense of the students' old traditions and rights as a corporation. Two of the five sentenced declined to submit to incarceration, preferring to leave the university altogether—a measure put before them as an alternative to submission. They were ordered to leave the town, and naturally received an enthusiastic ovation from their comrades on the following day as their train left Kief.

"On December 20 another meeting was held, at which about 500 were present. After discussion, it was resolved to ask the rector of the university to meet the students for the purpose of receiving the following demands: (1) That the punishment by means of the penitentiary cell should be abolished; and (2) that the two undergraduates expelled from the town should be reinstated in the university. The rector, however, refused them audience."

The students, we are told, resolved to wait in the university building till the rector should comply with their request. In the evening the commander of the city police, the provincial governor, one hundred armed Cossacks, a company of armed infantry, two hundred irregular cavalry, and a detachment of mounted police arrived, and all except those on horseback entered the university auditorium. The chairman of the meeting tried to preserve order and asked for the rector, who finally consented to appear, but who refused the demands of the students. The names of the undergraduates were taken. Several weeks afterward the sentence of compulsory military service (university students have been exempt from service during their undergraduate life) was announced. This punishment, declares *Free Russia* editorially, is atrociously disproportionate and cruel. "The physical hardship is the mildest part; far heavier is their doom to be henceforth in the power of blind discipline, half-drunken non-commissioned officers, or mediocre bullies. They will have to face foul language, be eye-witnesses of the 'teaching with the fist,' and stifle their best feelings of revolt. One chance word, one impulsive gesture, may lead to their being court-martialed and shot!"

What the Russian Government is doing, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), is the deadliest thing that any government can do to its people. "It is stifling the educated and intelligent classes, on whom, in the end, every civilized government depends to carry on the life of the nation. It is no wonder that such educated Russian opinion as survives is beginning to be stirred."

Free Russia declares that several universities in France and Italy have officially expressed their regret at the stand taken by the University of Kief. A letter has been sent to all the professors of Russian universities, signed by many prominent Frenchmen, including Anatole France. Its import is shown in the following translation which we quote from *Free Russia*:

"The maintenance of order in universities belongs in all countries to the universities themselves. Whatever be the political *régime* of the country, that privilege seems to us to be necessary for the fulfilment of the high moral functions of education: we have not only to communicate knowledge, we have also to build up character. According to the powerful expression of M. Léon Bourgeois, 'the university is the incarnation of a nation's conscience.' Consequently, it is difficult to us to understand the attitude assumed by our Kief colleagues.

"The undergraduates have taken up an incident of no importance and purely of a university character—every one recognizes that. Cossacks and soldiers have penetrated into the university and spoke as masters of the place. The professors have accepted that intervention. Some of them have even solicited it. The undergraduates have not shown any resistance, yet they were treated as rioters. Very grave punishments, the character of which has nothing to do with universities, have fallen on one hundred and eighty-three of them. These punishments have been decreed by an administrative commission, which put aside in its proceedings all judicial forms, and acted in the absence of the indicted persons, whose defense was not heard. And professors took part in the sittings of that commission side by side with military men and police agents.

"It seems to us that it is the duty of the universities throughout the world to state with all possible speed that they decline all solidarity with colleagues who have thought it proper to ac-

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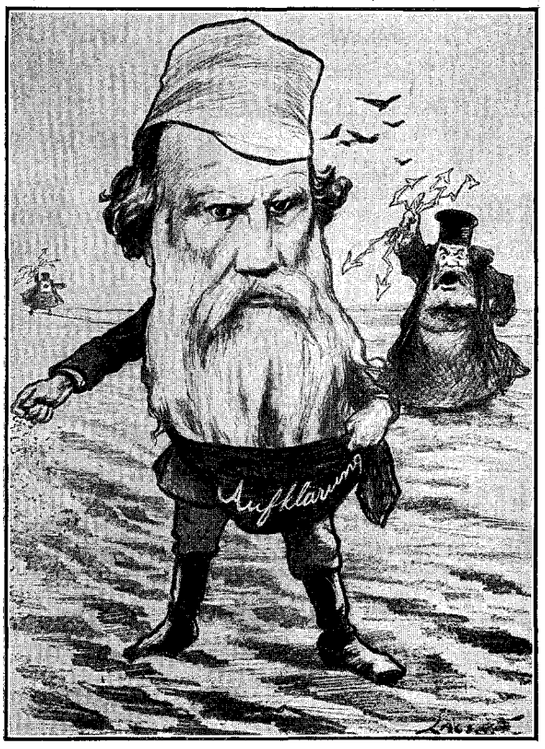
cept and sanction such a jurisdiction. The moral authority of the professors—the only one which supports education—will be ruined, if we adopt such compromises."

A "sympathetic strike" of students has taken place in Moscow, which has consequently been declared in a state of siege.

The troubles in St. Petersburg, according to the correspondent of *The Times* (London), arose as a protest against the revival of antisemitism by "the well-known Jingo," Souvorin, editor and proprietor of the *Novoye Vremya*, who has written an anti-Jewish play called "The Children of Israel." In the riots which followed, students of both sexes participating, M. Bogoliepoff, Minister of Public Instruction, was shot by a student, who, it is reported, was incited to the deed by reading Tolstoy's works. This report, declares *The Standard* (London), is absurd upon the face of it, when we remember what Tolstoy stands for:

"It is quite within the probable, however, that the uprising among the students, representing as they do the progressive ele-



RUSSIAN CHURCH: "I hurl my thunderbolts at you."
TOLSTOY: "Well, this is good weather for my seed-planting."
Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.

ment in Russia, has been caused by resentment at Tolstoy's recent excommunication from the established Russian church. There is no occasion for surprise that this act by the government priesthood should incite to some vigorous form of disapproval from Russians whose thinking rises above the limitations of a narrow creed. Tolstoy himself has apparently accepted the action of the state church with passive indifference, and there is every deductive reason for assuming that he would not encourage any violent demonstrations on account of sympathy toward himself."

The Daily Witness (Montreal) observes:

"The fact that the students dishonored the church in which masses were being said for the soul of a minister of education who had been assassinated for his tyrannical repressions, and that they actually insulted the eikons, reveals an extraordinary attitude of the educated class toward religion, as represented by priests and images. The fact that the name of Tolstoy was a war-cry shows that there was no revolt against, but rather on the side of, a real religion. The outbreak is an explosion of the sentiments of honor and virtue, manhood and womanhood, on the part of the best thinking elements of Russian society—those elements whose support is the best reliance of any government—against church and state—the church as represented by a tyrannical, corrupt, immoral priesthood whose weapons are the dungeon, Siberia, and the whip, and the state as represented by a bureaucracy of the same sort, whose myrmidons are a secret police with whom villainy is a virtue."

We smile, says *The Chronicle* (London), "to read of Pobiedonostseff and the Metropolitans describing such a man [as Tolstoy] as a sinner, and calling for mercy upon him. It reminds us of so many other stages of Christian history from the very earliest of its days, and we do not suppose it will disturb the great man's equanimity in the illness which all the world deplores."

The severe repressive measures employed by General Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, culminating in the abolition of the Finnish constitution and the proposed transfer of the Finnish archives from Helsingfors to St. Petersburg, are ascribed by a Finnish writer (F. W. Lönnbeck) not so much to the general centralizing policy of the empire as to Russian designs on Scandinavia. Mr. Lönnbeck (writing in *The Anglo-Russian*, London, which claims to be "the voice of Russian public opinion condemned to silence in the country itself") quotes Dr. Anton Nyström, a well-known Swedish politician, and a member of the staff of the Stockholm *Aftonbladet*, as follows:

"It is known that Peter the Great exerted himself to gain access to the Baltic in order that Russia might become a European state and cease to be an Oriental one. The Baltic, however, was at the commencement of his reign a Swedish inland sea, and so, to get his desired 'window toward the west,' Peter must needs somewhere make a break in the Swedish possessions. He succeeded, owing to the foolhardiness of Charles XII., laid the foundations of his new capital at the outlet of the Neva, and erected for its protection the fortress of Cronstadt. By and by, during his reign, the Swedish provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, and Ingermanland, with a portion of Finland, were brought under his sway, and thus a large part of the Baltic shores became Russian. But here Russia has been compelled to stop short, and all her efforts to acquire in the south the fervently desired 'window' toward the Mediterranean—Constantinople—have been in vain. To be sure, Russia has an outlet from Archangel through the White Sea, and from Port Catherine in the farthest north, to the Polar Sea and the Atlantic; but these ports are either not navigable during the long winter months, or, as in the case of the latter one, almost totally cut off from communication overland. The immense empire has thus, for all practical purposes, only one marine outlet to the west—through the Baltic—and this too would probably be closed to her in case of war. In fact, the position of Russia is becoming critical in this quarter, so long as her policy aims at conquests. The nearest peril for her in Europe is evidently the enormous increase of the German navy, which last year numbered 96 war-ships, including 19 large ironclads, in addition to 140 torpedo-vessels. The German fleet, already formidable, is growing more powerful every year since the Reichstag, in June last, voted the necessary money for doubling the war squadron in seven years. The estimates for this increase amounted last year to 168,000,000 marks [$42,000,000]; in 1907 they will be 266,000,000.

"The German navy has for some years already been numerically stronger than the Russian in the Baltic; besides, it is in a far superior condition. That it would be able in case of war to prevent the Russian fleet from leaving the Baltic is a fear which for some time back has haunted Russian politicians. And more keenly than ever do they feel the want of an ice-free naval port outside the Baltic waters. But where is such a port to be found?

"There can be no doubt that for a long time past the splendid *Ofoten Fiord* (lat. 68° N., long. 16° E.) in Norway has been the dearly coveted place.

"An old Swedish politician, late member of the First Chamber, told me, in support of this, that, during a conversation with a Russian minister in Stockholm he was told by the latter that the Russian general staff actually had prepared a plan of invasion of northern Norway from Sweden. When Archangelsk has been fortified, he frankly admitted, and some other strategic preparations carried out, the time would perhaps have come for

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action, and Sweden be confronted by the outlook of having its northern frontier removed down to the river Lulea. . . . . .

"The unprovoked coercion of Finland proves unquestionably that the Russian Government hopes, by goading the Finns into acts of disloyalty, to gain a pretext for flooding the country with troops. And what will happen when some border dispute with Sweden and Norway, or some other cause for interference, has been arranged—and Russia is an old hand at this sort of game—is easily conceived."

The Finns are not the only people in Russia who are threatened with the extinction of their nationality, language, and literature. A graphic account of the "Russification" of the Ruthenians, or "Little Russians," is given by Roman Sembratowycz, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich). We condense his article as follows:

The Ruthenians are a Slavic people who have played a great rôle in history. It was they who protected Europe against the Asiatic hordes during many centuries. Late in the seventeenth century, under Bogdan Hmielnitski, they voluntarily united with the Russian empire, and the Czar guaranteed to them, by a special covenant, autonomy and the integrity of their language. Almost at once, however, Peter the Great began a systematic campaign of Russification. He tried to suppress the schools and crush out the literature. The Ruthenians rebelled, but their leader, Mazeppa, was speedily humbled. Catharine II. continued the work of suppression by introducing the serf system and converting what had hitherto been an independent state into a Russian province. All Ruthenian schools were abolished, and to the present day teachers are compelled to give all their instruction in Russian, translating to the children in Ruthenian. In 1876 an ukase was issued prohibiting the publication of any books, plays, or any other literature in Ruthenian throughout the entire empire. Public addresses also could not be made in that language. Books and papers in Ruthenian published in foreign countries must not be brought across Russian boundaries. This ukase was reaffirmed in 1882, and again a few months ago. Yet Russia's efforts in this direction will fail, as they will fail in Finland, as they have failed in Poland.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH COMMENT ON THE REJECTION OF THE CANAL TREATY.

THE tone of British comment on the rejection of the amended Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty is one of polite and conciliatory firmness. We simply could not accept it, says *The Times* (London), and we are confident that our manner of stating the fact will commend itself to the justice and fair play of Americans as well as Englishmen. If further overtures are necessary, the Washington Government must initiate them. It continues:

"Notwithstanding all that has occurred, those overtures, if made, will doubtless be entertained by us in the same amicable and reasonable spirit in which we considered and accepted Mr. Hay's original draft treaty. But until they are made we simply drop the question which was raised, not by us, but by the United States, and we take our stand on the rights incontestably assured to us by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. We shall be ready to assent to reasonable modifications of its clauses when we are asked to do so and when there is a fair probability that the Senate will accept our concessions in the spirit in which they are offered. Until that time arrives, we have no grounds for dissatisfaction with our existing legal position, a position which we do not intend to abandon except upon terms which have been concerted in a friendly manner with ourselves."

"It would be contrary not only to our own interests, but to the interests of the whole world," says *The Guardian* (Manchester), "to abandon the claim that the canal, if ever constructed, should be neutralized like the Suez Canal." *The Standard* (London) reads a lecture to Senator Morgan for his "fire-eating anglophobia," and concludes:

"Fortunately, these thunders have left the majority of Mr. Morgan's countrymen quite undisturbed, and have drawn down well-deserved rebukes from the most influential organs of the press. We have felt far too much confidence in the American sense of justice and legality to suppose for a moment that the repudiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty could be regarded as a serious possibility. The 'denunciation' of a solemn international compact, by one of the parties without the consent of the other, would be a discreditable and dishonorable act. Between civilized powers a treaty can not be thrown over merely because its provisions happen to be found irksome. The Americans, who yield to no people in their strict respect for the sanctity of private contracts, will assuredly not permit their politicians to hurry them into any such a cynical breach of public morality. If the convention of 1850 is abrogated, it must be by mutual consent, not by the arbitrary and extra-legal act of one of the signatories. We shall consider it valid until it is regularly repealed, and we shall confidently expect that, so long as it is in force, no attempt will be made to invade the rights secured to us under its provisions."

Why, asks *The Daily News* (London), should not the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be quietly abrogated by the consent of both parties? It continues:

"Apart altogether from any question of a lack of diplomatic delicacy on the part of the Senate in the wording of the amendments—and a government that includes Mr. Chamberlain in its list of trusted negotiators ought to be the last to complain on this score—we are disposed to think that the rights reserved to us under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are not at the present day and in the altered circumstances of the case of overwhelming importance to Great Britain. Nobody doubts that we have those rights, and no sane person can maintain that a mere resolution by the Senate can override them. Obviously it was not easy for Lord Salisbury's government to submit to the somewhat arbitrary and dictatorial methods of the Senate. If, however, America is still anxious to spend her money in constructing and fortifying a canal (and in making herself to that extent more vulnerable), there seems to be no reason of sound policy why Great Britain should cast obstacles in her way."

An English writer (John G. Leigh) in *The Westminster Review* (London, March) quotes a number of American congressional resolutions, public speeches, and press opinions in proof of his contention that, even if the United States should build, police, and control the canal, it would still be, "in reality open to the entire world." He says:

"No country can fairly seek or claim from America anything more than adherence to the authoritative and unequivocal avowals to which we have referred; and we decline to believe that if properly approached, the legislature or people of the United States would for a moment hesitate to embody these in the form of a great international compact. The Americans are practical business people, and, as such, may be safely trusted to well weigh the comparative advantages of a canal dedicated to extreme Monroeism and protection and one considered as a public work available to the commerce of the world."

Canadian papers generally regard the rejection of the treaty as a slap at the Senate, not at the American people. The Senate, says *Events* (Ottawa), wanted everything in sight, and proceeded to grasp at everything it could think of. "This rebuke should teach that body international manners for all time to come."

Americans will learn international manners some day, *The Daily Witness* (Montreal) believes. "The United States is not an old-established nation, and has not had dealings with other nations sufficient to accustom its people to the dignified relations of European nations, and consequently some of the people—not all of them—think that it is a sign of power and dignity to demand as a right what is a concession."

The South American Journal (London), organ of British capital invested in South America, declares that, had Great Britain accepted the treaty in its amended form, it would have dealt "a very severe blow to international good faith." It is of great importance, says this journal, that steps of some sort should be

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taken "to mitigate the detrimental results of the construction of a canal under exclusive American control. It has been suggested that the British Government should, with this object, interest itself in the completion of the Panama Canal, and certainly we think that the suggestion is one which might well merit prompt attention in this country."

POSITION OF FRANCE IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

FRANCE'S present position in international commerce has been the subject of considerable discussion in the reviews since the close of the Exposition. In an article in *The International Monthly* (March), André Lebon, the Paris economist, declares that "the fact can not be denied—France is little by little being distanced by her competitors." Assuredly, he hastens to add, "she is not losing ground, but other nations are advancing more rapidly than she, and her relative value in international commerce is declining almost continually." Is this an accidental fact, he asks, or a phenomenon governed by imperious economic laws? His answer is that it is both. We condense his argument:

France has at all times been principally an agricultural country. The love of the land is innate in the blood of the race. The land is very diversified, very generous in its products; but the struggle for its possession is so eager and the law of succession (requiring that each heir shall receive an equal share) so rigorous that the separate holdings are almost infinitesimal, less than one per cent. of them containing more than 100,000 acres. For this reason, it is almost impossible to apply modern machines to the cultivation of the cereals, while, at the same time, there is still the necessity of making a large outlay in order to keep up the fruitfulness of the soil. For the same reason, a large cattle industry is out of the question. Consequently France produces at such a cost price, or in such minimum quantities that she would never dream of laying down the law in the markets of the world. The wheat of the United States and Russia and the herds of the Argentine are always ready to run her out. The necessity for costly treatment of her hard-worked soil and the appearance of new vigorous lands in the market as wine-producers has threatened France's supremacy in this direction also.

For great industry, M. Lebon declares, France is not favored by nature. She has very little coal. She has iron of an excellent quality, it is true, but the ores are relatively distant from the charcoal and coke necessary to work them. She does not produce enough silk for her looms, and she must buy wool of Australia and cotton of India and the United States. She imports the raw materials in large quantities, those she produces herself being either insufficient in quantity or badly distributed geographically. The French ports are too distant from her manufacturing centers, says M. Lebon, her rivers are not adapted for rapid transportation, and there is not sufficient competition among her railroads to make the land-carrying business cheap and effective.

French politics also "hang with heavy weights upon the present generation and upon the financial conditions of industry."

"Since the fatal struggle of 1870–71, France has not only had to pay the enormous indemnity of war demanded by Germany, but she has also been obliged to restore her armaments, her fortifications, and her fleet; and since scientific progress exerts its influence in this direction also, she has been constrained to begin all over again, on several occasions, this labor of Penelope; she has maintained a standing army, and prefers the eventual formation of a line of reserve troops as she has never before done; she has been forced to incur great expenses in her public works, as she was delayed by her railroads, her canals, and her ports; she has multiplied throughout the country public schools of all grades and kinds, which had been so neglected since the institution of universal suffrage in 1848. In order to meet these various but simultaneous demands, it was necessary to increase the taxes, and so to increase the debt."

Moreover, says M. Lebon, the French, by their very nature, do not take easily to the "new ways of international negotiations."

"In politics there is hardly another nation more revolutionary in their words and more conservative in their deeds. In their private life, there are assuredly none more temperate in their ambitions and less audacious in their undertakings. So ardently as the Frenchman caresses the most improbable conceptions in his dreams, so easily, in the ordinary course of his life, does he yield himself to the mediocrity of existence. Surely we can not say of the Frenchman that he has no needs; he has many and of various kinds; for many centuries of culture have refined his nature and opened his mind to various luxuries as yet indifferent to a number of civilized nations. But each one of his needs is of a medium proportion; he does not love activity for itself, and, for example, does not exercise his strength in business for the sole pleasure of working; he does not willingly exile himself, because from his birth he is told, in the words of the old saying, that his nation 'is the most beautiful kingdom next to the heavenly one,' and of this he is profoundly convinced; and he has no taste for adventures, danger, or the unforeseen, and asks just enough for his material life of whatever is indispensable for allowing his imagination to accomplish the flights he will take very good care not to perform in person. He is not a speculator by temperament, and is willingly contented with a modest but regular income, which will bring him without mishap to the time when, having succeeded in dowering his children, he will have, through mere saving, a sufficient sum to spend his old age in peace, and then with his neighbors to devise general doctrinaire schemes and philosophical ideas which he has never known but in the limited field of his own personal experience. In a word, he seeks ease rather than a fortune."

Long credits are not easy to obtain from French business men, we are told, and this hampers their international trade. Protection, this writer holds, has done great things for France. It has developed her interior trade and helped her to get a footing in the markets of the world. Then manufacturing, as she does, articles of taste and solidity rather than cheapness and popularity, French industry is more stable than that of other countries. *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Stephen Phillips and Marlowe.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: In looking over again your valued periodical for the past few months I came across a review of Stephen Phillips's "Herod" in the issue of November 24, 1900. Among other things THE LITERARY DIGEST says: "In the same context the king has a vision of Mariamne in which

> The red-gold cataract of her streaming hair
> Is tumbled o'er the boundaries of the world

an image worthy of Marlowe."

The first line of this quotation from "Herod" embodies a thought that I presume is as old as the hills. The idea of comparing the hair or the beard even to a torrent or a cataract is not original with any one, unless it be with some one of the Stone Age poets whose writings on the cave walls have not been preserved. To instance: in 1895, Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, brought out a book called "Poems" by me, and in a piece entitled "The Bar Sinister" the following description of the lady in the case is given, in part:

> For tall was she, and graceful as an elm,
> And robed in white, with lilies at her throat;
> Wind-blown her hair, that like a torrent fell
> Full to her feet a cataract of bronze.

Mr. Phillips never saw my stuff, and as for the figure of water and hair I also call attention to my friend George Horton's fine lines on Walt Whitman, published long before "Herod":

> His beard broke on his breast
> In venerable flood."

I know nothing about the classics, but I imagine that they used the figure, those old bards of early times, and if Shakespeare has not given it in some way, it is very strange. Mr. Phillips is undoubtedly a poet; but as for this image anent Mariamne it was old when Mr. Phillips and even Marlowe himself had not appeared on the literary horizon.

CHICAGO. ERNEST MCGAFFEY.

[The remark to which exception is taken by Mr. McGaffey was not ours, but the London *Spectator's*. Unless we are mistaken, the remark was called forth by the second rather than the first of the two lines quoted from "Herod."—*Editor* THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

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Miss Ella F. Keyes, Fall River, Mass., writes: "I am perfectly willing for you to publish my opinion, in regard to the tour of 1900, as given in my letter to you (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 23) and will further add to what I have already said, that I have traveled quite a little throughout the United States, have been connected with ten different excursion parties, and think your party of 1900, composed of readers of 'THE LITERARY DIGEST,' the *very pleasantest* and *most congenial one* it ever has been my pleasure to be with, and hope I shall have the pleasure of enjoying another at some future time."

The Misses Katherine and Jennie Moore, Philadelphia, write: "Our expectations were more than realized while members of the tour, which was so admirably carried out under your direction. You succeeded in assembling a most congenial party, and procured for us gentlemanly, painstaking couriers, and saw that the program was carried out even to the most minute detail."

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CURRENT POETRY.

Maurice Thompson.

Just before his last illness, the late Maurice Thompson sent to *The Independent* a poem which, as the editor says, "illustrates his love not for nature alone, but for the eternal youth of Greek genius." The following is the poem:

SAPPHO'S APPLE.

Οἷον τὸ γλυκύμαλον ἐρεύθεται.

"A dreamy languor lapsed along,
And stirred the dusky-bannered boughs;
With half a sigh and half a song
The crooning tree did nod and drowse,
While far aloft blush-tinted hung
One perfect apple maiden-sweet,
At which the gatherers vainly flung,
And could not get to hoard or eat.

"Reddest and best," they growled and went
Slowly away, each with his load
Fragrant upon his shoulders bent,
The hill-flowers darkening where they trode;
"Reddest and best; but not for us;
Some loafing lout will see it fall;
The laborer's prize—'twas ever thus—
Is his who never works at all!"

Soon came a vagrant, loitering,
His young face browned by wind and sun,
Weary, yet blithe and prone to sing,
Tramping his way to Avalon;
Even I it was, who, long athirst
And hungry, saw the apple shine;
Then wondrous wild sweet singing burst
Flame-like across these lips of mine.

O, ruby-flushed and flaring gold,
Thou splendid lone one left for me,
Apple of love to filch and hold,
Fruit-glory of a kingly tree!
Drop, drop into my open hand,
That I may hide thee in my breast,
And bear thee far o'er sea and land,
A captive, to the purple West.

James Whitcomb Riley has written a poetical tribute to Mr. Thompson's memory which is published in the Indianapolis *News*. The following are some of the stanzas:

MAURICE THOMPSON.

Perchance—with subtler senses than our own
And love exceeding ours—he listens thus
To ever nearer, clearer pipings blown
From out the lost lands of Theocritus.

Or, haply, he is beckoned from us here,
By knight or yeoman of the bosky wood,
Or, chained in roses, haled a prisoner,
Before the blithe Immortal, Robin Hood.

Or, mayhap, Chaucer signals, and with him
And his rare fellows he goes pilgriming;
Or Walton signs him, o'er the morning brim
Of misty waters 'midst the dales of spring.

The Sepulchre in the Garden.

By JOHN FINLEY.

What tho the Flowers in Joseph's Garden grew
Of rarest perfume and of fairest hue,
That morn when Magdalene hastened through
Its fragrant silent paths?

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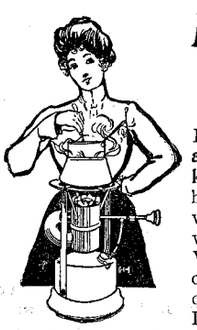

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She caught no scent of budding almond-tree;
Her eyes, tear-blinded still from Calvary,
Saw neither lily nor anemone—
Naught save the Sepulchre.

But when the Master whispered "Mary," lo!
The Tomb was hid; the Garden all ablow;
And burst in bloom the Rose of Jericho—
From that day "Mary's Flower."

—In April *Harper's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

The Capturer and the Captured.—Gen. Frederick Funston, who planned and executed the capture of Aguinaldo, was born in Ohio in 1866 and spent most of his youth near Iola, Kans. He attended the Kansas University at Lawrence, entering when he was eighteen years old. From his earliest years he showed the instincts of a fighter. This tale has been told of him by William Henry White:

"He is not afraid of anything that can walk. Once the town's 'bad coon' tried to run over Funston. The darkey weighed pretty nearly two hundred pounds and was a 'scrapper' with a razor record. Funston was five feet three, and weighed about ninety-five. He 'bluffed' the colored brother to a 'standstill' and went for a warrant, and marched the boss bully through the main streets of Lawrence at the point of a gun."

General Funston's career, as told in the New York *Herald* and other papers, may thus be summarized:

In 1887, he became city editor of the Fort Smith *Tribune*, which was a Democratic paper. Funston, being left in charge at one time, turned it into a Republican sheet, which enraged the people, who threatened to tar and feather him.

His next exploit was as conductor on the Santa Fé Railroad, where he had an exciting time with a cowboy, who at the time, being one of his passengers, began shooting holes in the ceiling of the car. Funston kicked the revolver from his hands, threw him from the car, and chased him for quite a distance.

In a government scientific expedition, he next went to Dakota, to Death Valley in Nevada, and thence to Southern California. After that he went to Alaska for the Government, collecting botanical specimens, and he won some renown as an Alaskan traveler.

Next he appeared as a coffee planter in Central America, and soon after he accepted a position in the Cuban army, where he served under Garcia. When war with Spain was declared, Funston offered his services to President McKinley, and was commissioned colonel of the Twentieth Kansas. He fought through the war and, returning to Kansas, was married. Six hours after, he was ordered to Manila. His greatest move thus far has been his latest—the capture of the will-'o-the-wisp Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo, according to the New York *Sun*, is twenty-nine years old. He was born in the village of Imus in the province of Cavite, and is said to have Chinese blood in him. He was educated in the college of St. Jean Lateran, and was afterward sent to the University of St. Tomas at Manila. In the latter institution, it was said that he had the most obtuse mind among the students. Throughout his college career, his family was in poor circumstances, and it was a struggle to keep the boy at his studies.

Until 1893, Aguinaldo tilled the soil; then the Philippine League was established, and he became one of its members. In 1896, he was made mayor of Cavite, and became prominent in a rebellion that broke out in that year. The year 1897 found him fighting against Spain; but on December 27, 1897, he suddenly surrendered, on consideration of

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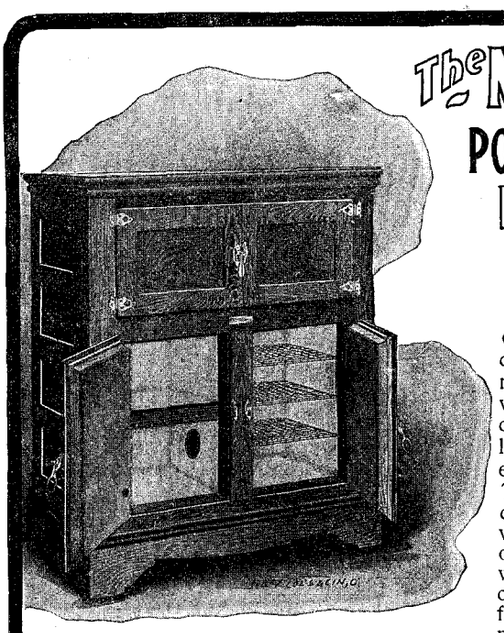

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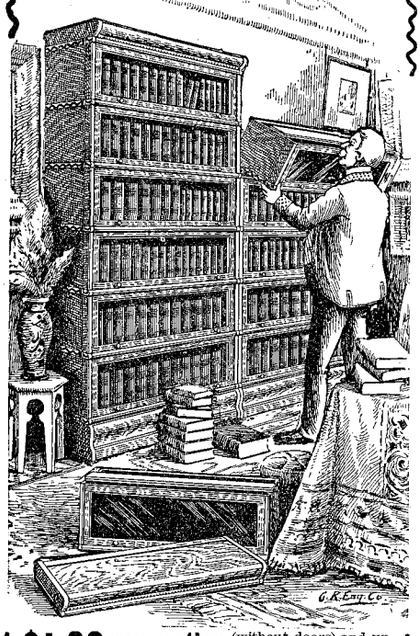

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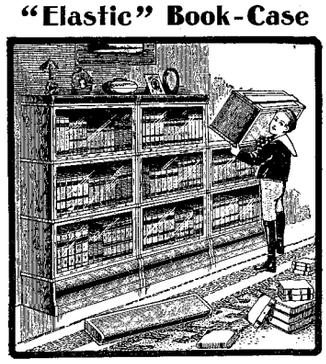

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a payment by Spain of $400,000 and a promise of more. On June 12, 1898, after Dewey's victory, Aguinaldo proclaimed himself dictator of the Philippines, and has ever since practised jungle warfare.

Madame Melba and Gounod.—Madame Melba, the world-famed prima-donna, has had many and varied experiences during her professional travels. Royalty has honored her, cities have lauded her, and audiences have spent twenty minutes at a time cheering her. Her success is interestingly told by herself in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia).

Her studies have been made under the great composers whose operas she so well interprets. In this way she became intimate with Gounod, while studying the rôles of Marguerite and Juliet. She writes:

"A dear old man he was, almost a recluse, surrounded by reminders of his faith and of the past. He was so wonderful, so full of life and animation, singing every rôle in the opera, and acting with fire and spirit. One moment he would be Faust, the next Mephisto, and again Romeo or the nurse. He not only showed how his music was to be sung, but the action that should accompany it. I acted Marguerite, as he directed me to. 'Marguerite,' he used to say, 'is a timid, retiring, bashful girl. Juliet made love to Romeo.' I think of his words whenever it is said that I am cold in the Garden scene. . . . Only ten days before he died, Gounod sent for me to come to see him. One thing or another came in the way. I put it off and put it off, and I did not get there until it was too late. I shall never forgive myself for it. In Romeo and Juliet there is the phrase that says: 'Let all dance. Those who do not dance have secret troubles.' With the utterance of those words I can see Gounod now, dear old man. He would put his hand up mysteriously and say, 'They have corns.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Embarrassing.—"When did the window blush?" "When it saw the weather strip."—*Life.*

Unnecessary Questions.—"Whatcher doin', Chimmie, fishin'?" "Naw, yer chump, drownin' worms!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

His Answer.—"I can tell you," said he, "how much water runs over Niagara Falls to a quart." "How much?" asked she. "Two pints."—*Tit-Bits.*

N.B. Poets!—"You say you have spent hours on a single line?" "Yes; and sometimes days." "Then you're a poet?" "No; I'm an angler."—*Tit-Bits.*

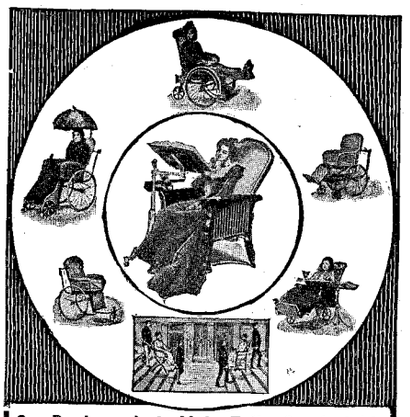
The Cause.—"That's right, my boy: I am glad you have thrashed the miller's son. But what had he done to you?" "He said I looked like you, father."—*Tit-Bits.*

Very Serious.—"Begorra," said the Irish policeman, examining the broken window, "this is more sayrious than Oi thought ut was! It's broken on both soides!"—*Tit-Bits.*

And They Do It.—"What we need do," cried I, hotly, "is to take money out of politics!" "I took all out I saw, sir!" protested the legislator, with convincing candor.—*Detroit Journal.*

To the Very End.—An old lady, being told that a certain lawyer "was lying at the point of death," exclaimed: "My gracious! Won't even death stop that man's lying?"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Finishing School.—CHOLLY: "And now that you've finished school, Miss Daisy, I suppose you can conjugate love in several languages."



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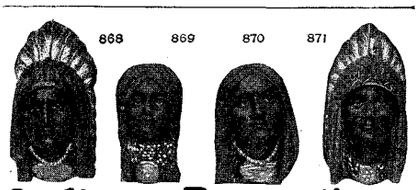

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Indian Masks, 868, 869, 870, 871, about 6 in. high in Indian colors. Each prepaid 50c
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MISS DAISY: "No, but I can decline 'you' in English."—*Harlem Life.*

The Reason He was Sure.—In a provincial court recently Farmer A. sought to recover from his neighbor, Farmer B., the value of certain sheep alleged to have been worried by B.'s dog.

For the defense it was contended that the dog which worried the sheep belonged not to B., but to A., and the following dialog took place:

COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT: "You admit that the defendant's dog and yours were alike?"

PLAINTIFF: "Yes, they wor as much alike as two peas."

COUNSEL: "When you saw the dog worrying your sheep where were you?"

PLAINTIFF: "About a hundred yards away."

COUNSEL: "One hundred yards! And you mean to say that at that distance you were near enough to swear the dog was defendant's and not your own?"

PLAINTIFF: "Yes!"

COUNSEL: "Wonderful! Now, do you mind telling the court what made you so sure on the point?"

PLAINTIFF: "Not a bit! Ye see, ma dog had been dead two days!"

Verdict for plaintiff.—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

March 25.—The Chinese minister in London appeals to the British Foreign Office to bring pressure to bear on Russia to prevent the compulsory signing of the Manchurian treaty by China.

It is announced that China has repudiated Russia's proposals regarding Manchuria, by failing to sign the treaty within the prescribed time.

March 30.—The Japanese Government is reported to be much exercised over the political complications arising over the Russo-Chinese Manchurian convention; two Russian war-ships arrive at the Korean port of Chemulpo.

SOUTH AFRICA.

March 25.—The British General Babington inflicts a severe defeat on the Boer General Delarey in the Transvaal, capturing many burghers and their supplies.

March 26.—General French reports recent captures of 1,200 Boer prisoners and guns and cattle.

March 30.—The British War Office receives advices from Lord Kitchener reporting the capture of seventy-two Boers in Orange River "Colony."

Three hundred armed deserters from the British West African Regiment threaten to loot Cape Coast Castle; troops have been sent to suppress the revolt.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 25.—Charlotte Mary Yonge, the authoress, dies at Winchester, England.

March 26.—A plot against the life of the Czar is discovered at St. Petersburg, and a mine of explosives is unearthed beneath his palace.

Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the Coloniel Secretary, receives an award of £200 damages in a suit for libel against the London *Star.*

March 27.—Riots among the Russian students continue, and the Government decides to adopt more lenient measures.

Three thousand miners go on strike at the town of Almsdovar del Campo, Spain, and the mines are flooded.

March 28.—A speech made by Emperor William to troops, hinting at a revolutionary rising and threatening stern repressive measures, causes great surprise in Berlin.

March 29.—A despatch from St Petersburg says that the Czar has severely reprimanded Prince Viasemski for having interfered with orders of the police during the recent riots.

Oxford defeats Cambridge in the annual inter-university athletic games in London.

March 30.—The university boat-race between

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Do Your Part which is **SEND US YOUR NAME** *AND* **We'll Do Ours** which is **SEND YOU OUR BOOK**

We have spent thousands of dollars in perfecting our handsome book, "The Test of Time," which we mail free. It is educational rather than commercial. It tells about a product and a process of manufacture on which every intelligent man and woman should be posted—whether they want a mattress or not. We want you to have this book—simply send your name on a postal. We don't ask you to buy, although we hope *some day* you will.

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, **$15.**

is the best mattress ever made at any price, and is not an imitation of anything else. Don't believe any one who says it is "just like this" or "just like that." It is just like nothing but itself. It is not for sale by any store or agent—an Ostermoor mattress can only be bought of OSTERMOOR & CO. direct. Don't be cheated by unscrupulous dealers.

Don't forget—Send for our FREE Book, "The Test of Time."

N. Y. C. & HUDSON RIVER R.R. CO.
Geo. H. Daniels, Gen. Pass. Agent.
MESSRS. OSTERMOOR & CO. April 8, 1897.
GENTLEMEN:—The Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses that I bought of you in 1893 have proven perfectly satisfactory in every regard, and we think them excellent.
Very truly yours, GEORGE H. DANIELS.

2 ft. 6 ins. wide, 25 lbs.,	$ 8.35	All 6 feet 3 inches long.
3 ft. wide, 30 lbs.,	10.00	
3 ft. 6 ins. wide, 35 lbs.,	11 70	
4 ft. wide, 40 lbs.,	13.35	
4 ft. 6 ins. wide, 45 lbs.,	15.00	

If made in two parts, 50c. extra.
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and if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked."

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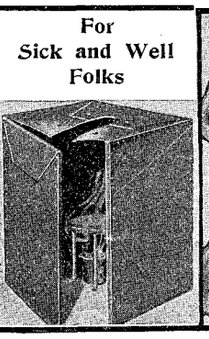

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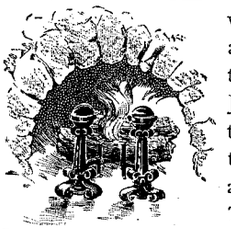
warmed out-door air is carried into the house by the Jackson Ventilating Grate, and the cold impure air is withdrawn. The
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gives double the heat with one-half the fuel consumed by the ordinary open fire, and will heat an entire house with one-half the fuel of the furnace. It can be fitted into any ordinary fireplace and burns either coal, wood or gas.
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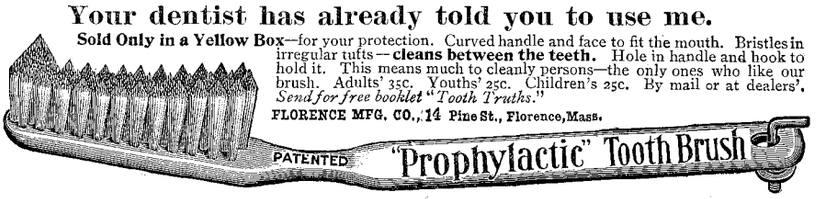
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The stealthiness of these diseases is terrible. The symptoms are so numerous and so variable that it would be useless to attempt to describe them here. To most people the discovery comes as a shock and surprise, but these diseases are curable.

The Tompkins-Corbin Co's. Bright's Disease Cure and their Diabetes Remedy (two distinct medicines) have brought permanent cure to numbers, mainly persons of culture and education, whose testimony makes doubt impossible.

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Dear Sir—

I was not aware that I had any kidney trouble until August, 1896, when I found it out by accident. At that time I made application to the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company for a policy. The medical examiner in making his examination discovered that I had a very pronounced case of Bright's disease. I immediately placed myself under treatment, lasting for some six months with indifferent results; in fact, I was getting worse, was advised to stop work, and was told that I could not get well if I did not. About that time a friend advised me to try your cure. He could not say enough in praise of it, having known of several remarkable cures being made by your medicine. I at once placed myself under your care, and gained rapidly, faithfully following your instructions. In December, 1897, I made application to the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company for a policy of Insurance, telling them I had been refused by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in August, 1896, and telling them the reason why I had been refused. I asked them to have the Company's Medical Examiner look particularly for traces of Bright's Disease. He made some eight or ten examinations, but failed to find any trace of the disease. In March, 1898, the Company issued me a policy.

I cannot speak too highly of what your Cure has done for me. I have never enjoyed better health than I have for the past eighteen months. I am very truly yours.

(The signature to this letter will be found in our book of testimonials.)

For any who fear these diseases and will send us four ounces of their water, by express, we will make a careful and exact analysis free of charge, and either put their mind at rest, or put them in the way of recovery. We wish that every afflicted one might have a copy of our book of testimonials. Dr. Tompkins gives his personal attention to every case.

TOMPKINS-CORBIN COMPANY,
1300 Broadway, New York.

Oxford and Cambridge on the Thames results in a victory for the Oxford crew.

Monuments to Frederick William and William the Great are unveiled in Berlin in presence of the Emperor.

March 31.—A conference on the Newfoundland treaty shore question is held in London, attended by Mr Chamberlain, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Bond, premier of Newfoundland.

The situation in Russia continues very unsettled; Karpovich, the assassin of M. Bogoliepoff, is sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 25.—A score of persons are killed in Birmingham, Ala., by a tornado which does damage to $250,000 worth of property.

The President appoints Frederick I. Allen commissioner of patents and W. A. Rodenburg civil service commissioner.

Nine miners are killed and several wounded by an explosion of gas in a colliery at Connellsville, Pa.

A syndicate of New York bankers buys the Rogers locomotive works at Paterson, N. J.

March 26.—The President calls Philip C. Knox of Pittsburg, to Washington, and announces his intention to offer the attorney-generalship to him.

Wu Ting Fang is the chief speaker at a "Golden Rule" meeting in Calvary Baptist Church, New York.

At the dinner of the Get-Together Club, New York, George H. Daniels of the New York Central Railroad, and other large employers of labor, speak on plans of industrial betterment.

March 27.—The State Department abandons its plan of demanding an apology from the Sultan of Morocco, and the cruiser *New York* is ordered to proceed from Tangier to Manila.

The Rev. E. S. Phillips, of Hazleton, Pa., confers with J. P. Morgan at New York regarding the differences between the miners and operators in the anthracite region; no strike is now likely.

March 28.—The President tenders the attorney-generalship to P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg.

The Nebraska Legislature elects Governor Dietrich and J. H. Millard United States Senators for a short and long term respectively.

March 29.—Attorney-General Griggs takes leave of his associates in the Cabinet and the Department of Justice.

The United Mine Workers, in convention at Wilkesbarre, decide not to order a strike on April 1, as was at first intended.

Lieutenant-General Miles reviews the troops at the Military Tournament in New York.

March 30.—The President appoints delegates to the Pan-American Congress and members of the St. Louis World's Fair Commission.

The State Department calls Minister Loomis from Caracas to Washington to confer with him regarding the situation in Venezuela.

March 31.—Prince Peter Kropotkin, leader in the Russian Nihilist movement, speaks to a large audience in New York.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 25.—*Philippines:* The American Civil Commission sails from Iloilo to Sulu to confer with the Sultan.

March 27.—Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, is captured by General Funston in his hiding-place in Isabela Province, Luzon. He is brought to Manila on the gunboat *Vicksburg*.

March 29.—It is expected that the capture of Aguinaldo will end the Filipino war; a large number of his disheartened followers surrender; General MacArthur recommends that Funston be made a brigadier-general in the regular army.

March 30.—General Funston is promoted to brigadier-general by the President in reward for his services.

March 31.—Lieut.-Com. Jesse M. Roper is suffocated on board the man-of-war *Petrel* at Cavite, P. I., while trying to rescue a sailor from the hold of the vessel, where a fire was burning; twenty-two other officers and seamen are prostrated.

Extensive frauds are discovered in Manila, involving the Army Commissary Department; many officers and civilians are arrested.

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New and Remarkable Home Method that Reduces Weight to Normal Without Diet or Medicine and is Absolutely Safe.

Method Sent Free to All By Mail, Postpaid, Sealed and Plain—Write To-day.

Don't be too fat; don't puff and blow; don't endanger your life with a lot of excess fat; and furthermore, don't ruin your stomach with a lot of useless drugs and patent medicines. Send your name and address to Prof. F. J. Kellogg, 23 W. Main St., Battle Creek, Mich., and he will send you free a trial of his remarkable method that reduces the weight to normal. Do not be afraid of evil consequences, the method is perfectly safe, is natural and scientific and gives such a degree of comfort as to astonish those who have panted and perspired under the weight of excess fat. It takes off the big stomach, gives the heart freedom, enables the lungs to expand naturally and you will feel a hundred times better the first day you try this wonderful home method. Mr. Arthur K. Wallace of Abingdon, who tried this treatment, says:—"The effect of your method for reducing flesh is one that I can sincerely commend to 'fat' people. I weighed 302, couldn't get up a flight of stairs without blowing like a porpoise, was miserable from morn till night and might have dropped dead any minute. I used your method diligently for seven days and was thunderstruck to find that I could breathe naturally; in fourteen days I tipped the scales at 287: in thirty day I weighed 269; in six weeks was reduced to 212 pounds which Dr. Jones, my physician, said was normal. I am six foot two high and of large frame and to get down nearly a hundred pounds is remarkable. Dr. Jones says you are a genius; and I heartily endorse your method as the best life saving device for fat people ever invented. Am glad to write you and will try to be of as much service to you as you have to me."

Write to-day.

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To Successful Treatment of the Hair.

THE PHILO HAY SPECIALTIES CO., Newark, N. J.

GENTLEMEN:—My hair all came out, I had to tie up my head to keep it warm. I saw an advertisement and sent to the drug store to get a bottle of **Hay's Hair-Health** and a cake of **HARFINA SOAP.** Shortly after I commenced using it, my hair began to grow as thick as it was when I was a young woman. I recommend it to everyone who is in need of it. It is the best dressing for anyone's hair. **I was 72 years old when I lost my hair.** My hair is growing, has its natural color, and is thicker than it was before it came out. Many thanks to **Hay's Hair-Health.**

Yours very truly, Mrs. MARY A. KOPLIN.
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Hay's Hair-Health

will restore gray, faded or falling hair to its youthful color, thickness or beauty. **It is not a dye,** but a cleanly, healthful tonic to the hair and scalp, removes and prevents dandruff and will not stain skin or clothing. Its use cannot be detected. Equally good for men and women. **Large 50c. Bottles. At Leading Druggists.**

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DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by my invisible **Tubular Ear-Phone.** Whispers heard. Warranted to help more cases than all other similar devices combined. Helps ears as glasses help eyes. Sold by F. HISCOX only, **281** Lafayette St., Newark, N. J. Send or call for book of proofs **FREE**

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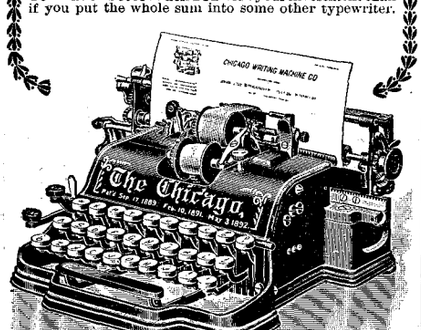
You will be **better satisfied** with your investment than if you put the whole sum into some other typewriter.



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CHESS.

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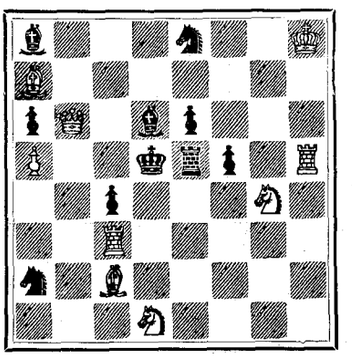
Problem 547.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

By W. E. ARNOLD, New York City.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

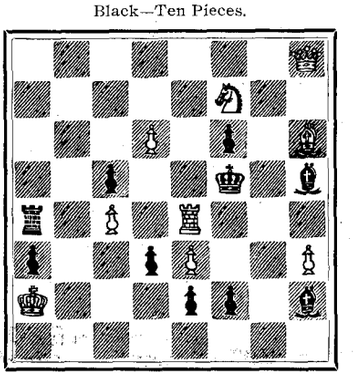
White mates in two moves.

Problem 548.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

First Prize *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* Tourney (1900–1901.)

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 543.

Key-move, Q—Kt 5.

No. 544.

Unsound; has several solutions.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City;

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While few of Caissa's grandest men
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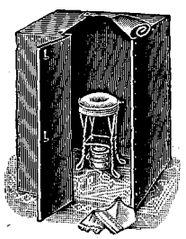

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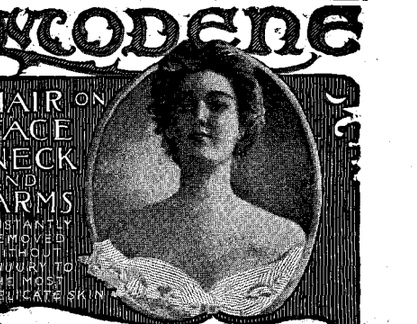

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